The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1882. NO. 35

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Col. Lounsberry, Just From the Nation's Capitol, Interviewed by the Minneapolis Tribune.

Division a Settled Fact—Admission of the Southern Half Not Certain.

Location of the New Capitol—Who Will Be the Governor and Who the Delegate?

The Raid on the Northern Paeific Land Grant—An Emphatic Expression of Opinion.

Facts of Interest.

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Feb 14.]

Col. Lounsberry, editor Bismarck TRIBUNE, who has been in Washington as one of the North Dakota delegation, returned Sunday evening and was sought out and interviewed by a Tribune reporter.

Reporter—What is the prospect for the division bill?

Col. Lounsberry—The bill will be reported to the full committee from the house subcommittee on Tuesday, favorably. The democratic members of the committee will not join in the report, but will not make a minority report. The sub-committee report in favor of a bill creating the new territory of North Dakota, without regard to the admission of Southern Dakota. The sub-committee, to whom was referred the bill for the admission of Southern Dakota will also report favorably. It has not yet been determined whether the full committee will adopt the measure as reported from the sub-committees, or whether they will report a bill which will admit the southern part of the territory, relegating to North Dakota the present territorial organization and the present territorial officers. This course was urged by the

BLACK HILLS DELEGATES,

and is favored by Mr. Burrows, chairman of the house committee, and such a bill has been prepared for the committee by Judge Moody and others. Delegate Pettigrew, however, and the warm friends of the measure in both houses of congress, urge a different course, and Mr. Burrows said to Judge Barnes and other members of the delegation that he would consider the points urged by these persons and endeavor to perfect a bill that would accomplish the desired purpose.

R—Then you found no opposition to division?

L—None whatever. Some of the warmest advocates of the measure may be found among the democratic members, and all with whom we talked expressed confidence in the passage of the bill.

R—How was the delegation received?

L—With marked attention. The delegates all met the committees of both houses, and after their case was stated by the persons chosen for the purpose, such questions as occurred to the members of the committee were asked and answered, and at the close of the meeting several of the members expressed surprise at the growth of the country, as shown by the delegation. The members or the delegation met every morning and evening, reporting progress and planning for the following day, and I believe that every man in the delegation returns home feeling that he was able to accomplish some good.

R—What is the outlook for the division bill

IN THE SENATE?

L—The committee will report favorably and it will surely pass.

R—What of admission?

L—The republicans will favor the admission of both Washington territory and Dakota, but as this will add four republican members to the senate, now evenly divided, the democrats cannot be expected to consent to it. They will not consent to it unless Utah and New Mexico are likewise admitted. This the republicans will not consent to. They will object to Utah on account of its sins, and to New Mexico on account of its lack of population. Although Mr. Davis would undoubtedly vote for the admission of both Dakota and Washington, the democrats will prevent a vote by the usual methods. In the house there are few democrats who will vote for the admission of new states, without regard to party caucus or party interests, but there are none in the senate who are expected to take that position.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.

R.—What of the raid on the North Pacific?

L.—Blackmail and revenge rather than a high regard for the interest of the government seem to be at the bottom of it. Intense hatred of Schurz also appears to be an element in the contest. Col. Finley is on deck in connection with it, but if there is a barrel in the case, it is an empty one that will look badly before it will be filled with North Pacific dollars. There is no uneasiness on the part of the North Pacific people.

THE ORDWAY-PETTIGREW WAR.

R.—What of the Ordway-Pettigrew war?

L.—The controversy between the governor and the delegate is to be regretted by all. Mr. Pettigrew, however, was elected our delegate by an overwhelming vote of our people, and he is entitled to the respect belonging to his position. He may be at fault in some things, as all men are liable to be at fault in filling for the first time responsible positions, but he is working earnestly for our territory, and the governor ought not to be permitted to interfere with his work. The people of Dakota are certainly equal in intelligence, energy and integrity to a like number to be found in any portion of the United States, and the people chafe under the view which the governor seems to have adopted that it is his duty to reform and inform the people rather than to be simply the executive head of the territory. Were he content to fill the position of governor, correcting actual rather than imaginary abuses, I dare say he would find his position a pleasant one, instead of one of endless interviews and endless trouble.

THE CAPITAL.

R.—If the territory is divided, where will the capital be?

L.—The capital will be located by the governor in the first instance, subject to the action of the legislature. The location of the capital will depend upon who is governor, and the chances are about even between Fargo, Jamestown and Bismarck. Fargo is most central now as to population, Jamestown will be central when its prospective roads are completed, but two years hence, when the country along the Missouri river and west and north of Bismarck is settled, none will question the propriety of its location at that point. Bismarck is witnin forty miles of the geographical centre of the territory at the North Pacific crossing of the Missouri river, and is certain to become a city similar to Kansas City.

R.—Who is likely to be the delegate from North Dakota.

L.—That is farther off. North Dakota is alive with brains, and the woods along the the Red river are full of delegate timber. Col. J. B. Raymond, Geo. P. Wilson, H. F. Miller, Judge Barnes, and a dozen others at Fargo, would make excellent representatives Geo. Walsh, of Grand Forks, is able and popular, and E. P. Wells, of Jamestown, is an incessant worker, and will doubtless be a leading candidate.

R—I notice your name has been mentioned in that connection?

L—No Bismarck man need apply. The bulk of the population is in the Red river country, and the delegate will certainly be chosen from that region.

R—Will Major Edwards of the Fargo Argus, be a candidate for delegate?

L—Mr. Edwards is too shrewd a business man, and is meeting with too much success in the publication of his daily to think of such a thing. The major, like all true newspaper men, would rather take a hand in delegate making than to put himself up as a target for envious rivals to shoot at. He is gaining in popularity, weight and ducats, and is therefore happy without encouraging the delegate bee to come and abide in his bonnet.

THE GOVERNORHIP.

R—Who is likely to be the governor of North Dakota?

L.—No idea can be given. Mr. Kirkwood's friends have urged him to be a candidate for the place, but he will dislike to accept after having been a senator and a cabinet officer. But it will be urged that his experience will be of such great value to the new territory that, like Gov. Howard, he may conclude to make a personal sacrifice, and accept a position he does not want.

R—Then you do not expect the appointment to be made from Dakota.

L—No, sir. Mr. Arthur will follow the custom of his predecessors, and appoint officers for the leading positions in the territory to please himself, or the leading republican senators.

Investigating Rochester.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate military committee this morning, began the investigation of the charges against Major Rochester, upon which his nomination as paymaster general of the army was recommitted for further consideration. At a prolonged session this afternoon, Col. Febriger, who preferred the charges, and Cols. Bruce and Kent, chief of the financial division of the paymaster general's office, were interrogated, and the committee examined the minute books and records from this department. The latter showed that the practice of making paper exchanges without counting the money was quite common before the discovery of Hodges defalcation. The indications appear that the committee will adhere to the former report in favor of Major Rochester' confirmation.

FROM ABROAD.

Amended Bill for Admission of Dakota to Be Reported Favorably to the House.

The Floods in the South Still Doing Great Damage—A Texas Town Drowned Out.

The Star Route Cases, on Trial at Lincoln, Neb., Came to a Sudden End Yesterday.

Soteldo's Funeral at Washington Yesterday and Many Other Matters of General Interest.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The steamer Henniberg arrived to-day. She reports having fell in with a boat containing eleven of the crew and two passengers of the steamer Bahama, from Porto Rico, for New York. She took them on board and brought them to this port. John I. Scott, one of the cabin passengers saved, makes the following statement: "The steamer Bahama left St. Johns, Porto Rico, Feb. 4, for New York. On Feb. 9, she encountered a hurricane, which threw the steamer on her beam ends. It was concluded to abandon the ship, and two boats were loaded. The captain's boat contained seventeen persons. It was swamped shortly after leaving the ship, when two or three men were seen swimming back to the vessel, but it was impossible to tell whether they succeeded in getting on board. Three of the crew refused to leave the ship, preferring to take their chances by remaining on board, as the two boats were too heavily loaded. The second boat contained Robert Williams, first officer: Robert Ross, second officer; H. S. Fear and myself, passengers; the second and third engineers, chief steward, a cook, a waiter, a messman and a fireman."

Southern Floods.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 15.—The Gazette's Helena special says that the situation in river matters is somewhat more encouraging to-night, although the danger is by no means passed. Since last night there has been a decline of about one-fourth of an inch, which, however, does not materially relieve the pressure on the levee, which is now thoroughly saturated and perceptible to the beating of the rough water caressed by high winds. A large force of hands are still at work on the levees. No further news regarding the breaking of levees above or below the city. The Iron Mountain and Helena railroad is still covered with water across Longville bottom, and trains run only to Fulton, four miles north. The Marionna & Midland railroad is clear its entire length, and trains are running regularly.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—It is reported that the town of Columbia, Brazos county, is inundated by water from the Brazos river. Many of the inhabitants have fled, and others have taken refuge in the church, and are supplied with food by boats.

Bill for Admission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—On motion an amended bill, favoring the admission of Dakota, will be favorably reported to the house. It provides that the new state shall consist of all that territory included within the following boundaries commencing at a point on the west line of the state of Minnesota, where the forty-sixth degree of north latitude interseots the same; thence south along the west boundary line of the states of Minnesota and Iowa to a point intersecting with the northern boundary of the line of the state of Nebraska; thence westerly along the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska to the twenty-eighth meridian, longitude west, from Washington; thence north along the said twenty-seventh meridian to the forty sixth degree of north latitude: thence along the forty-sixth degree of north to the place of beginning. Bill also provides for the organization of a state government.

Soteldo's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The funeral of A. M. Soteldo, Jr., took place this afternoon from his late residence, Iowa Circle. Every available space in the lower part of the house was occupied and many were compelled to remain outside. Many costly and beautiful floral emblems were appropriately arranged about the casket. There were a number of representatives of congress and other prominent government officers present. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: F. C. Breckford, New York Tribune; Harry G. Goodwin, Washington Star; Wm. C. McBride, Cincinnati Enquirer; Walter Allen, Boston Advertiser; George H. V. Boynton, Cincinnati Gazette; P. V. DeGraff, New York, associated press; Col. L. Q. Washington, New Orleans Picayune, and Maj. John M. Corson, formerly of the New York Times. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Father Hughes.

Killed With a Stick.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Geo. Veryce, foreman of a gang of men excavating for a foundation for a new rolling mill in southeast St. Louis, had a difficulty with Michael Cooney, one of his laborers this afternoon about some money, which the latter claimed was due him. Cooney was very drunk and very abusive, but Veryce paid little or no attention to him, saying the man was too drunk to be responsible for what he said. Finally Cooney made a motion as if to draw a pistol, whereupon Veryce picked up a stick and struck him a smart blow upon the side. Cooney fell to the ground and died in about two hours. Veryce immediately went to town and surrendered to the officers.

Earthquake in Colordo.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—The Republican's Los Angelos special says that Ben Hill, of Lincoln county, New Mexico, has absconded with several thousand dollars of the county funds.

Wells & Fargo's express wagon was robbed of $5,000 in currency consigned to the First National bank of Topeka. But a very slight clue as to who the robbers has thus far been gained.

Advices from Durango are that four of the six men arrested on the charge of counterfeiting, have been released on account of insufficient evidence.

Will Blow Up a Boiler.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Capt. John F. E. Heinebatch, United States supervising inspector of the Seventeenth district, arrived from Washington to-day to conduct experiments with Lawson's boilers at Munhall's farm, a few miles from here. The chief officers of the navy department, from the United States' navy yards at Philadelphia, Washington and Brooklyn will also be present. The boiler will be fired up on Wednesday, and Capt. Heinebatch announces that he intends bursting it or know the scientific and the oretic reasons why.

The Black Hills Cases.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—The star route cases exploded to-day. Judge Dundy of the United States circuit ruled that Postmaster Clary, of Sidney, could not be compelled to testify, being one of the parties to the joint indictment for conspiracy for speculation. The prosecution declined to go further. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. There are six other indictments against Corbin, general manager of the Sidney and Black Hills stage line.

A Memorial 5,000 Feet Long.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A memorial is here more than 5,000 feet long, and signed by merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, tax payers and others of nearly every state in the Union, which will be presented to the ways and means committee. It asks that taxes on bank deposits, and the two cent stamp on checks and drafts be abolished.

Gov. Porter Lectures.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.—Gov. Porter lectured to-night at Evansville on "Indiana in Her Dawn." He arrived from Indianapolis at 3:40 p. m., and was escorted to the St. George by the Evansville Rifles, and a large number of citizens, without respect to party, called at his room during the afternoon and evening.

Oscar at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The audience which greeted Oscar Wilde at Central Music Hall was composed of the most cultivated class of Chicago's citizens, and was very attentive, appreciative, and at times decidedly enthusiastic. The hall was filled, but there was no sign of rowdyism or impropriety.

Killed in His Cabin.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The Commercial's Stafford, Ky., special special says: Last night John Carr, a respectable colored man, living two miles from here, was shot dead in his cabin by some unknown person. It was said he had enemies because he had exposed some thieving.

A Broken Shaft.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The steamer Grenada, which left here on the 1st. for San Francisco, has been towed back to port with a broken shaft.

The Chillians will occupy all the minor ports north of Callio.

Arrests in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Eleven arrests have been made under the coercion act at Swiniford, county Mayo, in connection with the recent outrage on three men, who are still seriously ill.

A DEVOTED SISTER.

She Asks Mrs. Garfield to Forgive the Blood-Stained Hand of the Assassin.

"My Brother Was Not His Own Master When He Fired That Shot; Forgive Him."

Bill for the Admission of Dakota as a State Reported to the House.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform Objects to Reduction of Salaries, Etc.

A Sister's Devotion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Scoville has written a letter to Mrs. Garfield in which she says: "Humbly I address you, trusting you will not turn a deaf ear, even if so disposed, to Guiteau's sister. All the weary months I have patiently waited until the time should come for me to speak. When, after the verdict, which I believed would be 'not guilty,' by reason of insanity, I could say with shame facedness, 'my heart bleeds for you and your sainted dead.' My poor brother was not his own master when he fired that shot. Forgive him. Look with compassion upon him and me. I have counted the hours for the time when I could say to you, as I have said from the moment when the terrible news was brought to me on that dark day in July, he was brain sick, deluded, crazy.

FORGIVE HIM,

even as Christ shall forgive us all. All those dreadful weeks of the president's suffering, I prayed that the Father above us all would spare his life. Day and night my beseeching cry went up: 'God save the president.' But alas, the tenderest care of wife and family and friends and prayers of the people could not move the ruler of the universe to countermand the decrees. His all wise and mysterious providence could not keep in his poor, despoiled body, his grandly beautiful soul. In July when it was reported that the suffering president was likely to recover I wrote a letter to you stating the facts in my brother's life, thinking that both yourself and the president would be glad to know that a poor crazy man had done the deed instead of the hardened wretch he was painted." She says that hearing that the president was worse she never sent the letter. and proceeds:

"MY POOR BROTHER,

shut away from the world for months in a tomb-like cell, not a ray of sunshine, not a blade of grass, not a flower, not a bird, not a friend to speak a kind word; who is there to speak in his behalf if not his heart-broken sister? His sainted mother, purest and noblest of women; that mother who gave her life for his, who suffered torture for seven long years because of his birth, until death made her free; that father, tender and kind, but mistaken in his direction of the boy, would, if possible, make their voices heard from beyond the grave, even as I verily believe would the glorified Garfield, cry out in horror at the verdict." She condemns the judge and the jury, and refers to the scenes and declares that the assassin's short comings were of an unbalanced mind rather than of a bad heart. She refers to his life at Oneida, to his marriage, and concludes as follows: "My dear madam, I write this to the widow of

OUR DEAD PRESIDENT

in behalf of the man, not himself in a condition to realize the extent of the terrible wrong he has done you, or to understand your sufferings or mine. Never can I rest satisfied until I may be allowed, upon my bended knees, under the weight of this humiliation and disgrace, a few brief moments in which to pour forth to your merciful heart pleadings of one who must ever feel a sister's love for an insane, brotherless boy, even though by the whole world he be despised. I beg you let me say to you and yours, if in his right mind, forgive, even as Christ shall forgive us all. With the utmost sorrow and respect, I remain sincerely yours,

FRANCIES M. SCOVILLE.

Admission of Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—[Special]—The house committee on territories to-day reported the bill for the admission of Dakota as a state, and it was placed upon the house calendar.

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TELEGRAPHIC

Gov. Ordway's Side Stated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A special to the Western Associated Press says the statement that the committee representing a convention of 500 citizens of Dakota, had asked the president for the removal of Governor Ordway, is declared by the governor to be a gross perversion of the facts. The convention referred to was held at Sioux Falls, the home of Delegate Pettigrew, on Jan. 26. It was a very influential and harmonious body, called to aid the movement for the admission of Dakota as a state. The delegates attempted to introduce resolutions endorsing Delegate Pettigrew and denouncing Gov. Ordway, but they were obliged to desist and withdraw them. One hundred and fifty delegates were appointed to visit Washington, but only one-third of those named came down here. By the wonderfully low rate of $16 for the round trip, obtained through the influence of railroad men anxious to have the new state formed, twenty such persons met here and passed such resolutions asking for the removal of Gov. Ordway, but only five persons accompanied Delegate Pettigrew to see the president. Gov. Ordway has asked the president to have the opportunity to have the privilege of meeting these so called petitioners, in case there is to be any consideration given to their demands. So far the governor claim s he has been more influential with the president than has the delegate. Having secured the re-appointment of Judge Campbell as district attorney, and prevented the nomination of McCoy as United States marshal.

"In Union There is Strength."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Notices were sent this afternoon to members of congress from Mississippi and Missouri valleys requesting them to meet in conference at the capitol tomorrow. The object of the movement is to organize members of congress from states along the Mississippi rivers into a compact united so that they will act with telling force on legislation involving the improvement of these rivers. One object in view is to consider, first, what legislation is needed, to agreed on these measures and then support them. Sufficient appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of those rivers will be asked of congress, and it is evident a most determined effort will be made to obtain these appropriations. It is said the attempt to obtain adequate appropriations in the past failed mainly because the members representing the states directly interested have frittered away their strength on bills for certain l cations instead of uniting for the general purpose.

Death of Col. Clendenin.

HELENA, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—Col. Clendenin was accidently killed at Barker on the 8th inst., by the caving in of a mine. Col. Clendenin was an old settler in Montana, and one of the most enterprising business men in this territory. During the past ten or fifteen years he has been located on the upper Missouri river. In 1870 he had a trading post near the mouth of the Musselshell. During the palmy days of Carroll he conducted a general mercantile establishment in that town, but for the past ten years, or since the discovery of the Barker district, he has been operating in that camp, and last summer put a smelter in there. Montana, especially her outlaying districts, will suffer a great loss by the death of Col. Clenendin. He was a man of unusual courage and enterprise; a man of a large circle of friends who will regret to hear of his death.

The Saleido Scrape.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The shooting affair at the Republican office continues to be the subject of general interest. It is charged that the articles published in the Republican, which Saleldo took exceptions and which he resented, were inspired by the star route ring in relation to Saleldo's efforts to expose the ring. He was among the first who attacked the Brady administration on the second postmaster general's office. He published charges of fraud and corruption in the newspapers. He represented and active in encouraging congressional investigation of the parties accused of complicity in the star route frauds. The Republican retaliated by charging Saleldo with the purpose to levy blackmail on them, and the fight became bitter on both sides.

The President's Play Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president has made a change in the official routine in his office. He has heretofore taken Saturday as his off day when no visitors are received. The day has been devoted to his correpondence and general executive business. As both houses of congress, as a rule, adjourn over from Saturday to Monday, and as Saturday is therefore the day most convenient for senators and representatives to call at the white house, the president has decided to receive visitors on that day and take Monday as the day of the week upon which he will see no one.

An Old Feud.

SADELIA, Mo., Feb. 11.—During a fight at Clinton to-day, two miners named John Grogger and Jack McKenzie, pulled their pistols and began shooting. McKenzie killed a bystander named John Seigel and another named John Carpenter, who was shot through the hand. McKinzie was shot through the abdomen by Grogger, but he was able to make his way off and so escaped. No arrests were made, but Sheriff Hopkins is on the trail of McKenzie and will take him in a few hours. The fight was the result of an old feud.

Another Oil Fire.

BRADFORD, Feb. 13.—The feelings of danger from the burning oil tanks were relieved to-day at 1 o'clock. The total amount of oil destroyed was 5,000 barrels, involving a pecuniary loss of $115,000. The loss on the oil will be borne by a general assessment on oil persons having oil stored within the united pipe lines, overflows from which the greatest damage was apprehended, occurred this morning. But sufficent oil had been drawn off by cannon bombardment of the burning tanks, so that the overflow did not pass over the ditches and trenches prepared during the night. A force of 300 men were on the ground during the night and dav. Experiments by the chemical fire extinguisher on the burning oil could not be made because of the engines being disabled before work could be commenced. The three tanks are still burning, but the danger is passed.

The Flood in the South.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13.—The Gazette's special says the river at that-point is raising half an inch an hour, but many express the hope that the crisis has passed, but they are hoping against hope, as the advices from Madison and Walnut bends indicate that the river has been rising during the past twenty-four hours The levee at Walnut has been broken in several places. There are not three acres to be seen in any direction. A telegram has been received at Memphis asking that boats may be sent down to take out the cattle, horses and mules. St. Frances river is reported as rising along its entire length.

Strange Murder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Luke Ransom, an employe of the D. M. Osborne Reaper company for eighteen years, and manager of the Chicago office for the last nine years, was found dead in the suburb of Hinsdale, this morning, half way between his house and the depot. Near him was a revolver with fwo chambers empty, and there was a pistol shot wound in the back of his head. There were evidences of a struggle, but no trace of the murderer. His clothes and wallet had been rifled of their contents. He leaves a family in moderate circumstances.

Killed for Revenge.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 21.—There was great excitement to-day over the testimony before the grand jury that John Brown, a farmer, whose body was found in the river, had been murdered in the bagnio of Carrie Bradley by one of her tools, in revenge for having caused her arrest on the charge of keeping a house of ill-repute. The testimony was given by the women inmates of the Bradley house. The guilty parties are supposed to be on their way to San Francisco on the steamer Idaho.

Not Guilty—Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Sheriff Bremer, of Racine, Wis., who was tried here for an alleged rape upon a domestic, was found not guilty.

An old man, aged about 70 years, named Torenz, was found dead near his home at Manitowoc, Wis., this afternoon, he having shot himself though the head.

Wreck of the Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—A Mendacino dispatch says it is believed the wreck reported off the coast is that of the Oregon steamer, but nothing definite is yet learned. The steamers now on the way from the northern ports are the Oregon, from Portland, due to-morrow, and the Idaho from Victoria, and Loss Angelos, from Eureka, on Monday.

The Courts Decision.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.—The supreme court of Tennessee to-day, by a divided court of three to two, decided the funding act of 1881 to be unconstitutional upon the sole ground that the legislature could make a solid contract that the coupons or the compromise bonds should be accruable for taxes for 99 years.

New York Blaze.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The piano case factory of C. I. Deitmann & Co. burned tonight with the contents. Loss on stock is estimated at $10,000, on the building, $30,000. The insurance will not exceed $10,000. David Stradinger, a firemen, was fatally injured by falling walls.

Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—There was an explosion last evening in the colliery in Rhonda valley, Wales. Houses were shaken two miles off. Loss of life unknown. It being Saturday night only five persons were in the pit. Two thousand are out of employment.

Stolen Stiffs.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The two bodies stolen from the St. Augustine cemetery by medical students have been discovered at the residence of a student here. The relations were obliged to pay $60 for the bodies before they were allowed to remove them.

Took It With Him.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Although it is certain that Judge Wilkinson has left over one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. No trace or evidence can be found thereof in any bank or place of deposit.

Honor to Hancock.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 11.—The legislature adopted a resolution to-day, inviting Gen. Hancock to visit the capitol during its session and appointed a committee of reception.

To Greenbackers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The greenback state committee meets here on the 22d to consider a call for a national convention and other business.

Jealousy.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 11.—William Tedere, this afternoon visited a house of ill-repute and shot two girls, one of whom will die. Jealousy.

A Rampaging River.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—A Helena special says the river is above the high water mark of 1867. The levee is breaking fast.

His Friends Visit Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A delegation of Arapahoe Indians paid respects to the president this afternoon.

Fire.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 11.—The Globe foundry was damaged by fire $75,000 worth; insured, $25,000.

Saleldo Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A. M. Saleldo died at the Providence hospital at 10:25 o'clock to-night.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city. 23-49

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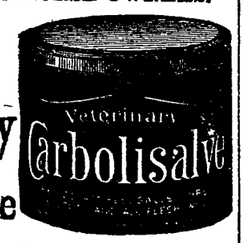


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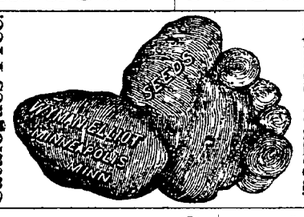
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Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A Gale and Elizabeth C Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-two dollars ($1,462) as principal and interest on said note and thirty and twenty-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursments of sale.

WM. W. McNAIR, Mortgagee.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1882.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 83-39

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Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass, is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR WM HALL S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better My hope, once dead began to revive, and to day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall s alsam for the Lungs and be convinced that Consumption can be cured I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 41ylecw

Notice of Final Proof.

U S LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., January 20, 1882

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Monday, the 25th day of February next, at 10 o clock a. m, under act of May 27, 1878, viz

Norman Falconer.

Homestead entry No 99 for the west ½, of northeast ¼, and lots 9 and 10, section 34 township 138, north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz. Robert Macmider, Thomas Gilbert, George Hay and Henry Salisbury, all of Burleigh county, D. T., Postoffice address; Bismarek, D. T. JOHN A REA. 34-39 Register.

Notice of Final Proof

LAND Office at Bismarck, Dakota, January 11th, 1882

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof under act of March 3d, 1877, and May 27th, 1878 at this office at eleven o'clock a.m., February 20th, 1882 viz —

GEORGE HAY,

Homestead entry No 369, for the north half of the southeast quarter, section 22, township 138 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Saulsbury, Wm. E Cahall, Alex. Cameron and Thomas Gilbert, all of Burleigh county; postoffice, Bismarck. J. A. REA, 32-36 Register.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain & Manitoba R. R. Co.

The spirit of enterprise has taken a firm hold on the people of Bismarck, and Monday they organized the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Manitoba Railroad company with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The officers of this new enterprise were elected last night as follows:

Board of directors—Edward Hackett, Wm. Woods, E. A. Williams, Alex. McKenzie, J. P. Dunn, M. H, Jewell and Jas. A. Emmons.

Officers—E. A. Williams, president; M. H. Jewell, vice president; Alex. McKenzie, general manager; J. P. Dunn, treasurer, and David Stewart, secretary.

The articles of incorporation declares the purpose of the company to be to construct, equip and operate a railroad from Bismarck to a point on the boundary between the United States and the province of Manitoba, a distance of 180 miles, traversing the counties of Burleigh, Sheridan, McHenry, Rolette and Cavelier, and running through the town of Villard, at the falls on Mouse river, and by way of the great Turtle Mountains, thus forming an air line through a country rich in farm, hay, gracing, timber and coal lands, and connecting with the Manitoba system of railroads. The great importance of this branch of proposed road will be more fully appreciated when it is stated, that it is only a link in a great north and south route now in process of construction. To show the TRIBUNE readers just what is now being done and to be accomplished in the matter of this great proposed north and south line, the following letter addressed to Col. Lounsberry, by Mr. J. H. Brown, treasurer of the company referred to, is appended:

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 4.

Col C. A. Lounsberry

DEAR SIR—I wrote you last fall in relation to organizing a railroad company from Bismarck to Lincoln, Nebraska, to connect with a railroad which we will soon commence from here to Topeka and thence to Lincoln. We are building a road from here to Memphis, Tennessee, as fast as men and money will do it, and the cars are now running on the first 100 miles to Springfield, Mo., and if you will examine the maps of the country drawing a line running from Bismarck down on the west side of the Missouri river to Lincoln, Nebraska, Topeka and Fort Scott, Kansas, you will see that it is one of the finest routes to build a railroad, that will pay for its length in the west. It would drain the great wheat and cattle region of the northwest and give them the benefit of a new route to the great south, the gulf of Mexico and to Europe. The entire route is through a great agricultural country and the local business alone, to say nothing of the through traffic, will make it a paying investment for capitalists.

The completion of this route of railroads would form almost an air line connection between Lake Winnipeg, in the far north, and the gulf of Mexico, and Europe. The road from Bismarck to a connection with the Manitoba road is no chimerical project, but one which will be completed at no distant day.

Resources of Mouse River Valley.

The half-breed who was met at Villard by ex-Mayor Hackett during his recent visit to that coming Lowell of the new northwest, said that a railroad surveying party which visited the Mouse river country about six weeks ago had discovered hard coal in that region. After opening the vein and obtaining a knowledge of its extent, they covered the "find" and then set fire to the grass, burning off the country so as to hide the location of the deposit. This fact confirms the belief in the minds of those who have prospected that valley, of the existence of anthracite coal there. Mr. Hackett, who will return to Villard next week, intends to make a thorough search for the, or other veins in that valley, and he is so sanguine of success that he would not put up a single dollar to be insured of making this discovery. The opening of an anthracite coal bed there, together with the miles of water power, the large bodies of timber, the vast tracts of superior wheat grazing lands, a stream gorged with muskallonge, pike and pickerel, which can be caught and canned by the tons, and the prospects which Villard enjoys of being a railroad centre in the near future, would have a powerful tendency to render that section a most desirable place to locate. And that it will be the boss new boom centre of the northwest there is not a shadow of a doubt in the minds of those who have investigated the varied sources of natural wealth that country contains. Several railroads are already pointing straight towards Villard.

Glendive's Ambition.

An effort is being made by the civilians and military officers interested in the town site of Glendive, to have the headquarters of the forwarding quartermaster, now in Bismarck, removed to that town. And in view of the fact that the opening of the bids for transportation on the upper rivers is being delayed, some think they are meeting with encouragement. To a person understanding the situation of affairs, this effort seems absurd—and it is absurd. It would be the height of foolishness to locate the general distributing headquarters on a river that is navigable for loaded boats scarcely over one month in a year. There is not a single military post or Indian agency that can be as cheaply and conveniently shipped from that point as from Bismarck, and therefore it is not very probable that the government will consent to double freight all over the country to please the military owners of the townsite of Glendive. During the June rise, loaded boats can navigate the Yellowstone, but when that flood, which lasts about one month, subsides, they can neither get in nor out with more than half a cargo. Still, the attempt should be checkmated by our citizens.

About One of Bismarck's Tributaries.

The new town of Springdale, near Fort Yates, one of Bismarck's down river tributaries, is reported as booming. The inhabitants at present are engaged in getting material on the ground preparatory to making many substantial building improvements in the spring. This coming metropolis will be an important station on the line of the proposed railroad from Bismarck to Lincoln, Nebraska, that is now being worked up by a railroad company running south from there, and which is anxious for a northern connection. A town located so near a prominent military post and Indian agency as Yates and Standing Rock, is bound to be a lively point, even without railroad communication. It is also surrounded by rich farming, grazing and heavy timber lands. The location of the city is a natural and beautiful one. A deep, clear creek of pure spring water runs through it, and it has a permanent river levee. H. S. Parkin, the father of the new berg, has great expectations of its future.

Going Out on the Chase.

From a gentleman just up from the Standing Rock Indian agency, the TRIBUNE learns that the Indians there are making preparations to go out on a buffalo hunt. They expect to get away with a large party in about two weeks. Some time since two runners were sent out to find the game, which was discovered in immense herds on the headwaters of the Cannon Ball river. That section at present is occupied by many white hunters from the Black Hills and Yellowstone country, all of whom entertain a deep seated antipathy against the dusky nimrods, and unless the latter are accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, a collision is quite probable between the two races. During the fall of the present hunting season, the whites on the ranges in the Little Missouri valley ran a small band of reds, from one of the lower river agencies, out of the field, and this fact has not been forgetten by them, and will have a tendency to render the reds saucy in the event the whites crowd them.

Attending Strictly to Business.

Ex-Mayor Hackett, assisted by a private secretary, has been industriously engaged since his return from Mouse river in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry regarding that wonderful region, which accummulated here during his recent absence in that section. In Mr. Hackett's opinion the resources and capabilities of the Mouse river valley are second to no district in the west, and in his replies to these letters he simply enumerated the various elements of wealth found there, leaving the recipients to draw their own inference as to the desirabilities and advantages of settling in that coming country of agriculture, grazing and timber lands, pickerel and water powers. But the plain unembelished facts are sufficiently potent to create a stampede there during the spring and summer.

Two Pictures.

Look upon this picture that the Daily News, of Batavia, N. Y., on the 7th inst., publishes:

Snow banks from five to twenty feet deep line the Central railroad of Long Island. No mails have arrived from the east since the snow.

And now upon this, which it prints the next day:

The winter in the Missouri valley has been remarkably mild. The temperature at Bismarck, Dakota, on Thursday was 71. Some farmers have been ploughing.

In order to make the above more binding the TRIBUNE would mention a game of ball between a lot of little bare-footed urchins which was witnessed Friday, February 10, by many of our citizens, in the streets of Bismarck.

Emmon's Bonanza Strike.

Last evening Mr. James A. Emmons received a warranty deed from Mr. Plummer and wife, now in the Black Hills, for the north half of the J. J. Jackman claim, lying between the city of Bismarck proper and the bridge. The consideration was $4,000. This is a valuable piece of property, and will be one of the most desirable additions to the city. The railroad, to the bridge, runs through one corner of it, and the whole tract lies beautiful for residences. Mr. Emmons will plat the land as soon as Surveyor Col. Wm. Thompson returns, and will throw the lots into market about the first of May. That Mr. Emmons has secured a rare bargain no one will deny, and that everybody is glad of it the TRIBUNE does not hesitate to guarantee.

A Prominent Marriage Pending.

Cards are out for the marriage at the Standing Rock Indian agency, on the 20th of this month, of Mr. John E. Cannedy, of Philadelphia, chief clerk for Maj. McLaughlin, agent at that agency, and Miss Annie Galpin. The bride is a younger sister of Mrs. Wm. Harmon, of Bismarck, and of Mrs. H. S. Parkin, of Standing Rock. The marriage will be one of the social events of the season in this region.

Ex-Mayor Hackett and others interested in the colonization of the Mouse river valley, intend to make an organized effort at once to form a strong colony in Bismarck of those who desire to locate in that country, and upon a given day, which will be named in due time, pull out in a body for that section.

Flashes.

THE postmaster of Casselton is a naughty man, and should be removed from his official position for allowing himself to be allured from the path of virtue by a weak sister. A Fargo special under date of the 8th inst., tells all about it as follows: "E. T. Slingsby, postmaster at Casselton, was arrested to-day, charged with adultery with Mrs. Collins, and was brought before Judge Lawrence to answer the complaint. The trial is still in progress, and creates a great deal of excitement, as both parties interested are married and live in Casselton."

IN Butte the number of alleged Lotharios is so great that when a married man beckons to a young blood with his left hand, the latter retreats to the police court and swears out a warrant for the arrest of the beckoner. A married man was arrested there last week under these circumstances. The Inter Mountain in its account of the case says: "The enemy was arrested and on being searched it was found that he was armed with nothing more deadly in its effect than a meerschaum pipe, which he happened to have in his hand when he beckoned the youth across the street."

REV. TALMAGE recently said, during the course of a sermon, that Bob Ingersoll tells his hearers that his father was a bigot, a tyrant and a fool, and then asks: "Can anything be meaner than to assail the memory of a parent—to treat a father with contempt and disturb the mound on his grave?" To which a Washington correspondent replies: "I have only to say that nothing could be meaner except perhaps to take your wife and your wife's sister in an open boat in a river where there is a dam, and when the boat accidentally goes over the dam, to jump out and save your wife's sister and let the wife of your bosom go over the dam and drown. Ingersoll never did that." From which we infer that Talmage did.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, in a special message to congress this week, suggests the amendment of the posse comitatus act, so as to permit the use of the military in assisting the authorities of the territories to maintain order. Gov. Gasper, of Arizona, in speaking of the lawlessness in that territory draws a picture which presents features familiar even to Bismarckers. He says: "The people of Tombstone county, in their mad career after money, have grossly neglected local self-government until more lazy and lawless elements of society have undertaken to put out more industrious and honorable classes. The cow boys are not all white. Some are Mexicans, but Americans direct and control the lawless element."

HERE is an old fashioned Indian story from the Benton Record, of the 31st ult., such as we used to read of as taking place in Daniel Boone's time. It is so different from the latter day accounts as to render it really refreshing: "It has been reported here that a half-breed was lately killed near Gravely Coulee, at the lower end of the big bend of Milk river, by Bill Yantis and Jim McLaughlin. It was a whisky row. The half-breeds of the camp to which the man who was shot belongs, captured Yantis and McLaughlin, and kept them bound hand and foot for two or three days, debating a mode of punishment. The two prisoners finally made their escape and lost no time in getting away from that part of the country. Both parties are well known in Benton."

DEADWOOD is making an effort to procure railroad communication with the outside world. The enterprising citizens of that metropolis recognize the fact that a railroad is about the only thing they need to give their city and the Black Hills a boom that will bring that region to the front among the bullion centers of the world. A meeting was held there on the 8th inst. and a committee was appointed to open correspondence with the various railroads projected that way. It was also agreed to ask congress to pass a bill giving the Hills counties authority to vote $500,000 as a bonus to the first railroad that will tap Deadwood. A railroad will be the making of that country, and by the time the bonds come due it will be rich enough to pay them and not fell it.

MOORHEAD is to have another daily paper. A publishing company was organized on the 7th, with a paid up capital of $15,000. "The following board of directors was elected: S. G. Comstock, F. J. Burham, D. R. Briggs, A. H. Gavy and B. F. MacKall. This company will proceed at once to publish a first daily paper that will meet the requirements of this rapidly growing city." A newspaper stock company in a small town like Moorhead is simply, purely and nothing else than an incorporated row. Every stockholder will have his own notions as to how the paper should be conducted, and not being trained journalists a perpetual contention will exist as to the particular policy of the organ, and the result will be a glaring and glittering failure. The only way for such a company to do is to select a managing editor in whom they have confidence, and then bind themselves for a term of years, to receive dividends or pay assessments, as the case may be, without kicking.

The Franklin house corner on Fourth and Rosser streets, is to be opened February 15th, by Mr. Franklin, the proprietor. The house has been thoroughly repainted. All are sure to receive attention and satisfaction who patronize Mr. Franklin.

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which will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, has ever existed, and her daring deeds will be read with intense interest. The entire story is now in our hands, and the first chapters will appear in No. 10 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

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A WAR SPEC IN MANITOBA.

Our neighbors over in the province of Manitoba are talking war to the rulers of the dominion government, and it is quite probable that serious trouble will be the result of the controversy. The residents of that province are anxious to tap the Mouse river, and other rich valleys on this side of the line with local railroad companies, and with this end in view the state legislature granted a charter to the Winnipeg & Southwestern railroad. But the dominion government decides that this charter granted by the Manitoba legislature conflicts with that provision in its own contract with the Canadian Pacific syndicate (composed mainly of stockholders of the St. Paul & Manitoba rail road) whereby the latter alone has authority to cross with branch roads the United States line. For which decision the Manitoba Free Press sails into the general government in this war like fashion: "The legislature of Manitoba will be called upon, during its next session, to grant an exactly similar charter. And the request, backed by all the force of public opinion in this province, will be complied with. When and how is this business to end? If Manitoba has no rights that the dominion government is bound to respect, the fact may as well be recognized at once, and its natural consequences understood. * * * *

"There is no principle of right or justice upon which this action of the dominion government can be based. Both the purport and the effect of this disallowance are utterly wrong and comparatively indefensible. The intention is to prevent any competition with the Canadian Pacific company for the carrying trade of the northwest; the result is to defraud our merchants and farmers out of the proper benefits of legitimate competition. So far the dominion government can control affairs in this province, it is determined that a railway monopoly shall be established; that our people shall be at the mercy of one corporation; that competing enterprises shall be crushed; that the just demands of Manitoba and the rights of her legislature shall be ignored or overridden. It will at once be necessary to undestand how far it is possible for the federal authorities to exert an arbitrary power over the legislation of this province. When that is settled it will be time for the people of Manitoba to consult as to their after course of action."

We are pleased to see this democratic spirit displayed by our friends on the other side of the line, and trust it may grow among them to such strength, by the time the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain & Manitoba railroad reaches the boundary, as to enable them to dictate terms to the Canadian authorities.

THE cause of the disastrous defeat of the Union forces at the battle of Guntown, Miss., is attributed to Gen. S. D. Sturgis, formerly stationed at Fort A. Lincoln and more recently at Fort Sturgis, in the Black Hills, but now in charge of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C. The old charges against him of cowardice, incompetency and drunkenness upon that occasion have just been revived in a very vigerous and extravagant manner. In some sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the companies which were sacrificed in that famous butchery belonged, it is claimed that Gen. Sturgis would not even at this late date be tolerated to tarry over night. The cause for the recent revival of the old charges was a paper read by Dr. William Caldwell at a reunion of the Seventy-second Ohio volunteers. This paper, giving an account of that battle, is now supplemented by a letter from Dr. G. A. Gessner, of Columbus, O., and published in the Cleveland Leader. The charges are so gross in their character as to destroy their effects. No thinking man will believe that if Sturgis is guilty of the charges alleged he would be allowed to hold a commission in the United States army, and be in charge of the Soldiers' Home.

JUST ABOUT HIS SIZE.

The Oregonian, a contemporary printed way out in the Pacific northwest, at Portland, Oregon, has "sized up" Samuel J. Tilden to a fraction, and as he is the coming democrat for 1884, the Oregon man's dissection of Sammy's intellecuality and ambition will prove entertaining and interesting reading: "There is a wonderful amount of vitality in your Sammy Tilden—enough of it to excite the spleen of all his arrivals for the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1884. Paralytic he may be, as some of the organs of other statesmen claim; ambitious he certainly is. Wily he is to, and to an unlimited extent; but a fool to the main chance he never was. A cold doctrinaire, he is never chilled by disappointment; his ambition is in his head, not in his heart, and therefore it does not kill him, as was the case with poor Greeley and the god-like Webster. In a way he is a Disraeli; his force is the expression of an epigram; he does not possess the sympathy of the masses, because he does not feel. He regards political and social arrangements as mechanical contrivances, and never sighs over them. Human progress with him seem like a locomotive on the track—moving by the intelligence behind it, not a growth modified by circumstances. Hence he is a bourbon in a way, living in the past and believing the past will repeat itself. An ounce of feeling would kill him, but having several ounces of brains, he is still alive and ambitious. Says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger: "If anybody supposes that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is out of the list as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the presidency, he may as well get rid of it. He is already in the field, and apparently going to stay there. Not only that, he has started a paper to advocate his claims. It is called the Democratic Advance, with the American flag at the head of its columns, it takes for its motto, 'democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised.' It speaks its mind freely about the 'blunder' which the last national convention committed in nominating Gen Hancock, and reasserts time and again that had Mr. Tilden been the man, he would have been in the white house to-day." He is going to be the nominee of the next democratic convention, or select the man who will be.

OPPOSING OUR INTERESTS.

The eastern metropolitan journals which are controlled by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railway monopoly, are taxing their energies and ingenuity in attacking the North Pacific land grants. Their object is as apparent as if they kept an announcement of it standing in type in every column. It is to maintain the present transcontinental railway monopoly, by preventing the completion of the great northern road. Of course the people living along the line of the North Pacific railroad have a great partiality for this enterprise, and the inhabitants of the whole union of states should share to a more or less extent in this partiality, as the completion of the northern line will open to settlement a world of territory rich in everything calculated to make our country great. The opposition of the rival corporations is abbeted by the New York World and other great newspapers, simply for the money that is in it. They hope to "hear something to their advantage" as a consequence of taking the part of these great monied concerns against the best interests of our country. The people along the line of the North Pacific naturally feel a deep interest in protection of the company's land grant from spoliation. They see in the active energy through which construction of this great enterprise is now being pushed a promise of good to not only the residents along the line of the road, but to the whole country by the rapid settlement of hundreds of miles of wilderness, rich in soil, timber and minerals, which would not, under other conditions, be inhabited for many years yet to come. They understood that this attack is simply to embarrass and if possible defeat the construction of the road. When it is observed that this attack is instigated by rival transcontinental lines of railroad, which not only had an equal grant of land but more than $60,000,000 in bonds of the government, the opposition to the North Pacific's grant should have no influence with the people nor their representatives at Washington.

THE OTHER SIDE.

As Gov. Ordway, of Dakota, has had his version of the Sioux Falls convention proceedings, regarding himself, published through the agency of the Associated Press, as it appeared in the telegraphic department of yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, it is but simple justice to Delegate Pettigrew to give the facts as they occurred and are described by an eye witness. Here it is: "There was an episode at the Sioux Falls convention which it was agreed among the newspaper men present should not become a part of the proceedings, but, inasmuch, as it seemed to reflect somewhat to Ordway's credit, it was related to that gentleman and has since been telegraphed all over the country.

A gentleman from Lincoln county, Mr. Aiken, a member of the committee on resolutions, having a wholesome indignation against our absent governor, presented a series of resolutions to the committee reflecting severely upon that gentleman and asking for his removal from office.

The committee, though almost to a man desiring the removal of that official thought it no place to air republican dirty linen in a convention composed in part of democrats, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Subsequently, Mr. Aiken, following the reading of the resolutions reported by the committee to the convention, read the resolutions which the committee had ignored. The reading was followed by tremendous applause and every indication that the republicans present endorsed them, but by a preconcerted movement nobody seconded them and they therefore did not come before the convention

We can say, however, from our own knowledge, that nine-tenths of the republicans of southeastern Dakota would throw up their hats to see Ordway removed.

That the governor seized upon this action of the convention to turn it to his advantage is one of those instances that confirms the old adage, that "a drowning man will catch at a straw."

A PRETTY PICTURE.

The poet of the Yellowstone Journal thus draws this truely pretty picture of Piety Flat. The description is the best effort the TRIBUNE has seen in western newspaper literature for many a day. It is really eloquent and free of spread eagleism There's just enough of it:

"Leaving the Fort Keogh bottoms, six miles west of Miles City, the North Pacific railroad follows closely the base of the rugged and broken bluffs which overhang the river, until Piety Flat is reached, twenty-two miles west. Then the valley suddenly widens into a broad, fertile basin, five miles in length by three in width. From the lofty bluffs which enclose the picturesque little vale a delightful view may be obtained.

"Beyond the Yellowstone, stretch the wide plateaus which are part of the great plains of the north, while to the south, reaching from east to west, are alternating fine clad hills and tablelands.

"The Yellowstone, gleaming mistily through the tree-clad banks and islands, winds its sinuous course along the base of the broken bluffs which descend abruptly to its northern shore.

"A few shacks dot the fair fields and a small herd of stock can be seen lazily cropping the evergreeen grass. This a veritable Arcadia, and at no distant day a farming town with its honest population and hum-drum every day life will doubtless flourish. And where now the cayote's howl resounds, breaking the stillness of the midnight air, the honest watch dogs bark will wake the echoes in the far off hills, and peace and plenty reign supreme."

A Pie Baker's Speculation.

A Chicago pastry baker getting disgusted with the business, threw up his situation and came to Bismarck to become an honest granger. He arrived here last week with several hundred dollars in his pocket. After reconnoitering the location and getting the lay of the country, he invested $300 in a yoke of oxen and wagon, preparatory to taking up a claim. On the following day his old employer telegraphed him to return and take his old position at an advanced salary. He at once concluded that he was a better pie baker than granger, and selling his outfit for $200, took the next train for Chicago, adding just $100 to the circulating medium of Bismarck. All prospectors imitating this Chicago chap will be regarded by our people as only second in point of desirability to permanent locators.

NEWS COMMENTS.

MONTANA has the pink eye.

BUFFALO robes are worth from $7 to $8 at Fort Benton.

ALASKA is referred to by some of the eastern papers as "that $12,000,000 icicle."

ALL reports from the Barker and Maginnis mining districts, represent an unprecedented boom of prosperity in those camps.

CATTLE men in Montana say that stock, which grew thin during the period of no snow and little water to drink in that territory, is taking on flesh again very fast.

THE Miner's Union hall at Butte, a large stone building, costing the union over $15,000, fell down on the 5th inst. Bad mason work was the cause of the tumble.

THE Deadwood papers are showing signs of heat. The Times calls the Pioneer the "Faro Dealer's Guide," and the Pioneer refers to the Times as the Evening Hand Bill.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says: "Perhaps it would be a good plan to allow Guiteau to step out of the Washington jail and take a walk." That's just what he'll do on the 30th of June.

DILLON O'BRIEN, one of the leading citizens of St. Paul, dropped dead on Sunday last while talking with Bishop Ireland. The deceased was born June, 1818, in Roscommon county, Ireland.

BEN PERLEY POORE is of the opinion that congrees will not adjourn until the 1st of July. But little necessary legislation has been done. Our statesmen have done little more than to talk, according to Ben.

IT seems to be the duty of Gov. Ordway—or at least he is making it his business—to put in his time at Washington fighting for the privilege of peddling out the little federal patronage that falls to Dakota's lot.

IN spite of the remonstrances of the United States and England, persecution of Hebrews in Russia continues. Reports of intolerant proceedings read like some of the black pages of English history two centuries ago.

THE citizens of Moorhead have subscribed $40,000 for the establishment of a wood work manufactory, such as sash, doors, blinds, etc. The work of erecting the desirable improvement will be commenced at once.

THE Benton Record is authority for the statement that a good deal of whisky is being traded to Indians along the Missouri river in that territory. A band of forty reds were recently seen in one party as drunk as a Bobby Burns' festival.

THE good die young. The bad live to lie about the weather, with which other communities are blessed, and are spoken of as the oldest inhabitants. None of the latter have yet reached Bismarck. They are unable to get past Fargo.

THE district of Tarapaca, Peru, which Chili contemplates appropriating, is estimated to be worth $1,000,000,000. As the entire cost of the war to Chili has been but $30,000,000, it will undoubtedly prove a profitable speculation to that country.

THE sub-committee of the house committee on territories will to-day, according to previous arrangements, report to the full committee in favor of the proposition to admit as a state the southern half of Dakota, and the north portion to constitute a new territory.

THE air about Benton, M. T., is blue with reports of Indian depredations. The reds seem to be upon it in that region. A report of a fight between the mounted police and Blackfeet Indians, at Fort Macleod and that two of the former were killed, is one of the many rumors in the air there.

EIGHT companies have just been incorporated to construct, maintain and operate railroads in the province of Manitoba. Probably the railroad company organized in Bismarck last evening can find aid and comfort in their efforts from some one or all of those newly incorporated enterprises.

BUTTE, M. T., will soon rival Deadwood in its flush days, in the number of its unproved shooting scrapes. Bob Lodingham, a sporting man, while on a lark last week, shot an unoffending man named Al. Grove, at Miss DiMureka's bagnio in that camp. The shooter escaped and the wounded man is not expected to recover.

THE following from the Atlanta Constitution is an ingenious pun, and may be something more: "The star route thieves were in quite a stew in regard to escaping the law; but President Arthur showed them Howe. We trust this remark will not place us in the light of trespassers upon the domain of the western humorists."

PORTER WARNER, of the Deadwood Times, while on his way home from Washington, stopped long enough at Sioux City to be interviewed by the Journal man as follows: "I think the admission will go through all right," said the sanguine Hills man. "I had my doubts about David Davis at first, but I am sure he is all right on the admission question. Alexander Stephens said he would not content himself with voting for the admission, but would work for it."

The opinion of a man who has been on the ground working the matter up, and whose discernment in such affairs is of no ordinary character, is encouraging to say the least.

A PRIVATE letter from Washington to a gentleman in Bismarck, makes mention of the fact that a burglar entered the sleeping apartments of a Black Hills editor, who is a member of the division and admission delegation. It is stated that the editor saw the knight of the jimmy enter, and watching his opportunity seized him, and after a hard struggle succeeded in robbing him. This is just about what a Black Hills' editor would do in such an emergency.

THE editor of a new Tennessee paper commenced his salutary as follows: "We enter upon the functions of journalism with an imperious consciousness of a personal committal to the high moral responsibilities incident to a position recognized by intelligence and morality, as a representative and formative entity, moulding and vitalizing the intelligent constituency who perpetuates by prerogative its existence." Wonder if his paper still lives.

THERE is an opinion among physicians that many foul and dangerous disorders are changing their type and becoming not only less fatal, but more amenable to treatment. Herbert Spencer, oddly enough alludes to this fact to emphasize his doctrine and evolution. Who knows? Perhaps disorders may, by science, be changed into delights, just as weeds have been converted by man into food in the form of wheat and rye, and a poisonous variety of nightshade into the crisp and toothsome celery.

IN THE event that the railroad war now brewing between the inhabitants of Manitoba and the dominion government, the particulars of which were presented to the TRIBUNE readers yesterday morning in an editorial article, comes to hostilities, the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain & Manitoba Railroad company, of this city, will probably send Gen. Dennis Hannafin and his 100 rangers to the rescue of their friends in that province. Dennis would create a bloody whirlwind among the Canadians.

A. M. SOTELDO, of Washington, D. C., who was formerly the managing editor of the National Republican, met his death while attempting to chastise the present city editor of that paper for imitating what the deceased boasted of while in charge of the Republican, of "holding the mirror up to nature in presenting the naked facts of passing events to the public through its columns." He kicked because medicine he administered was given to him, and got killed. It served him right. The particular dose that led to his death was an account published in the Republican of 9th inst., of a fight which he recently had in a house of ill-shape with Col. Keenen.

PEOPLE who think that Dakota is the only commonwealth that wants division are a deluded community. The men holding the destinies of West Virginia in their hands have two plans under advisement for dividing the state into four districts. One of these, submitted by a democratic senator, proposes a division which gives democratic majorities of respectively 2,168, 1,890, 5,212 and 217. Another, by a republican senator, figures up a republican majority of thirty-eight in the First district, and for the others democratic majorities in their order of 2,306, 2,738 and 5,714. It is pretty hard to make republican districts without the republicans to make them of.

NORTH DAKOTA needs additional surveys of her public lands. A large proportion of her agricultural population are residing upon unsurveyed lands. This is a great inconvenience to the industrious settler and should be remedied at once. To effect this the ordinary amount of appropriation made for this purpose should be more than doubled and so apportioned as to favor the surveys in all localities attracting the most rapid settlement. There is no economy in withholding funds for this purpose and thereby preventing the rapid development of the most productive lands in the country. No lands need surveying more than those along the line of the North Pacific railroad and along the upper Missouri valley.

A Proposed New Engine House.

Bismarck's volunteer firemen are getting enterprising. They propose, in case they can obtain the privilege of the railroad company, to erect a large engine house on the square opposite the Merchants hotel. This improvement, if it is made, will be 40x80 feet on the ground, two stories high. The lower story to be occupied by the hook and ladder truck and the fire engine, while the upper story is to be finished for a public hall. They feel sanguine that the North Pacific company will grant the privilege, and argue that it would be only an act of self defence on the part of that company, as it would afford safety to the large amount of property belonging to the railroad in that immediate vicinity. With what funds the fire laddies have on hand, and the additional cash they expect to realize from their approaching dance on the 22d inst., and the proceeds that they could consistently reckon on as the result of the dedication ball that would be given to celebrate the completion of the proposed new engine house, they could nearly pay for the improvement. This is their plan, and it is being worked up with judicious energy.

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STATISTICS

Presented by the North Dakota Delegation to Congress.

The number of acres of public lands entered in Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1879, under the several acts of congress, which require actual settlement or cultivation was 575,007.39; for the year ending June 30, 1880, 963,842.75; and for the year ending June 30, 1881, 1,356,374.23; for the year ending December 31, 1881, embracing six months of the year last noted, the entries aggregated 2,364,000 acres. The number of postoffices in North Dakota June 30, 1880, was eighty-six The present number is 146, showing an increase of sixty during the past eighteen months.

The sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers at the several postoffices in North Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1880, amounts to $30,540 03; for the year ending June 30, 1881, to $45,480 36; and for the half year ending December 31, 1881, to $31,787.66.

In June, 1880, there were 260 miles of railroad in operation in North Dakota. Now there are 588 miles in operation, 194 miles graded and ready for the superstructure, and 316 miles under contract to be built during the current year.

These new lines of road have opened to settlement new localities, and added wonderfully to the development of the country.

In June, 1880, there were but two national and five private banks in North Dakota. Now there are nine national banks and three others in process of organization, making twelve (while in the state of Nebraska there are but ten) and sixteen private banks.

In June, 1880, there were but nine church structures in North Dakota, now there are forty-nine; then seventeen school houses, now 136; then eighty-six postoffices, now 146; then four flouring mills, now twenty-one; then one daily and ten weekly newspapers, now five daily and twenty-four weekly.

For the year 1880 the taxable valuation of North Dakota was $7,324,700; for the year 1881, $15,338,847.

As property is listed for taxation in May, this statement does not show the increase in valuation since May, 1881, which has been greater than for any preceding year, nor does it show the value of railroad, homestead, pre-emption or tree culture lands, which cannot be taxed so long as the title remains within the United States

The census of 1880 shows 136,357 acres under cultivation for the year 1879. From statistics furnished by shippers, carriers, elevators and millmen, and gathered from other sources, we believe the land under cultivation for 1881 exceeded 600,000 acres, and the product of wheat alone was not less than 8,000,000 bushels. The amount to be put under cultivation for 1882 will not be less than 800,000 acres, and the wheat product will not be less than 11,000,000 bushels.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

The largest body of agricultural land within the United States open to settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and tree culture laws is found in the territory of Dakota Although the great bulk of these lands remain unsurveyed, through a lack of appropriations for the purpose, and in several of the counties there are more settlers on resurveyed than there are on surveyed lands, a large and thrifty population has entered the territory It is principally American, coming from New England, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the northwestern states The foreign population comes principally from Canada, Sweden and Norway. The Irish and French are also well represented. But little foreign immigration has reached North Dakota direct from the old country, nearly all have become Americanized through a former residence in older states

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The soil of North Dakota is exceedingly deep and rich. In the Red river country, from the surface, down three to five feet, will be found a rich black soil, that has grown better and more productive with use producing an average of twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre. In the Missouri and James river valleys the soil is not so dark but none the less rich, being strongly impregnated with lime. Prof. Denton, of Boston, said of this region. "For thirty feet, and in some instances for a depth of seventy feet or more, you have a soil, or rather a succession of soils, every foot of which is better than the best lands in New England. Your bad lands are only bad because of the excess of fertilizers which other lands lack." The soil in all sections of North Dakota possesses all of the elements that make farming successful and profitable. The climate is all that can be desired, and while the thermometer sometimes reaches a low figure in winter, the air is so pure and dry that there is less suffering from cold than in localities further south. It never rains in winter, and the snow fall is much lighter than in localities 200 miles south.

These advantages of soil and climate result in stock and grain growing on a large and constantly increasing scale.

THE COUNTRY

is well watered. The streams and lakes are skirted with timber, in some instances several thousand acres in a body, but the great bulk of the land is prairie, and fully ninety eight per cent. of it is adapted to agriculture

COAL.

Immense beds of lignite or brown coal are found. They are from a few inches to twelve feet in thickness. The coal is used for manufacturing purposes, to some extent by engines on the railroads and for fuel by the settlers.

HOME TALENT.

"East Lynne" at the Bismarck Opera House Last Evening.

Bismarck may well feel proud of her home talent, and those who attended the performance of "East Lynne" last evening must have been indeed surprised at the merits of the Bismarck Dramatic club. This, as well as all other organizations of the metropolis, attempts nothing trivial, as the rendition of the powerful play last evening clearly demonstrates. "East Lynne" is made up of emotional and trying situations, and but few have the courage to assume the leading characters. Bismarck can congratulate herself, therefore, that she has produced what few cities are capable of doing—the successful rendition of "East Lynne" by home talent. Several entertainments of this nature have been given in Bismarck at different times, but the TRIBUNE believes none have every been given that attained such a high standard of excellence as the play last evening. The opera house was full to overflowing of the elite of the city and many were present from Fort Lincoln. Standing room was at a premium as early as 7:30, and many families were turned away because of lack of room.

THE CAST WAS AS FOLLOWS.

Sir Francis Levison	J. C. Bushby
Archibald Carlyle	Dr. W. A. Bentley
Lord Mount Severen / Justice Hare	A. F. Van Epps
Richard Hare	J. M. Carnahan
Mr. Dill / Officer	J. C. Davidson
Little Willie	Queenie Lambeth
Lady Isabel / Madam Vine	Mrs. W. A. Hollembaek
Barbara Hare	Mrs. A. D. Pratt
Miss Carlyle	Mrs. D. Eisenberg
Joyce	Miss Susie Curtiss
Wilson	Miss Kittie Sweet

Mrs. Hollembaek, as "Lady Isabel," though suffering somewhat from a cold, acted well her part, showing at all times a clear understanding of the requirements of the character, and in some situations, as in the death of little Willie, much more than ordinary talent. She was ably assisted by Dr. W. A. Bentley, as "Archibald Carlyle," and Mr. J. C. Bushby acted up to his usual standard as "Sir Francis Levison," winning much applause for the careless and natural way of conducting himself before the footlights. The character assumed by Mrs. Dan Eisenberg, was the most laughable, because of its being so ridiculous, yet strangely to the life. In the acting of Mrs. Eisenberg and Mrs. Hollembaek, the frequent use of handkerchiefs was indulged in—on one hand produced by mirth; on the other by emotion. Mrs. A. D. Pratt, as "Barbary Hare" did the most natural acting of the evening. At no time did she adopt stage gestures, always appearing as if at home, which is a great point in favor of amateurs, as they usually try to import a foreign sound to their language. Miss Gussie Curtiss; Miss Gertrude Sweet, Messrs. A. F. Van Epps, J. M. Carnahan and J. C. Davidson, had their lines perfect and knew exactly what to do. In fact the play throughout, was as faultless as could be expected of an amateur club, and many star troupes are less entitled to praise.

At the request of numerous friends of the club, who were unable to secure seats in the opera house last evening, the play will be repeated to-night; and that a full house will greet the performance is a foregone conclusion. Therefore those wishing to secure seats must apply at Hollembaek's drug store at an early hour to-day.

We Wonder How It Is.

The Jamestown Alert of the 15th prints the following: "J. F. Wallace, of Bismarck, is in the city, stopping at the Dakota house. In addition to shaking hands with acquaintances, he is here to perfect plans for encouraging immigration to McHenry county, in the now famous Mouse river country. It is proposed to have those bound for the Mouse river to meet at Jamestown as soon as practicable this spring, and move in a body, following as near as practicable an air line route, on the line of the northwest branch of the North Pacific road, now building from Jamestown to Villard, the new town on the bend of Mouse river, near the center of McHenry county." This reference to Uncle Wallace's presence in Jamestown and his alleged intentions of working up a Mouse river boom from that place was somewhat freely discussed and commented on in Bismarck yesterday. Some were of the opinion that as he had been left out of the Mouse river townsite organization and the railroad company, he intended to run a rival boom from Jamestown. The TRIBUNE, however, is of the opinion that the Alert said more about Mr. Wallace's visit to that town than the facts warranted.

The Lucas Colony.

This is a family settlement similar to the Hatch settlement, mentioned heretofore in these columns. They came from Iowa and settled north of Clarke—father, three sons and three daughters, and one son not of age. They have, up to date, entered 960 acres, and bought some lots in the town of Clarke. Two of the boys have not yet taken tree claims. The daughters, when they arrive, will also exercise their rights, taking up homestead and tree claims amounting to 960 acres. The total acreage for seven persons of one family will be 2,240 acres. That's what a family can do in this country.

The Outlook for Bismarck.

Bismarck is thus early in the season becoming the popular point of interest to strangers seeking investment in agricultural lands and city property. Scarcely a day passes now that some one from the east does not arrive in quest of land for himself, or as the representative of a colony of eastern people. No section ever enjoyed brighter prospects than the Bismarck region does at this present writing, and that, too, while the many local interests calculated to create a boom are still in embryo.

A Letter from Fort Maginnis.

A prospector writing from the Fort Maginnis mining district, says they have been treated to some cold weather and snow lately, which have had a depressing effect upon building and surface prospecting for new "finds" of quartz, but in the meantime development work is progressing upon several rich prospects.

The Montana Oro Cache mine is making a fine showing and gives good promise of ranking among the foremost bonanzas of the country. It has a fifty-foot shaft with a drift forty feet. The ore breast at the shaft is twelve feet thick. and the whole mass of ore averages over $100 per ton. The drift embraces an average width of about five feet against the north wall, with no signs of the south wall. The vein is a true fissure one, or what is generally called a contact vein, as the hanging wall is porphyry and the foot wall lime rock. A. M. Essler, the superintendent, and, we believe, one of the owners with Messrs. Hauser & Co., informed the writer that thirty-nine days' work of one miner produced ore valued at $9,072, and he says the present month will make a still better showing. It seems to be a general verdict that "there's millions in it."

Further along on this contact east are three other full locations, from all of which very rich assays are secured. The last location was made recently by J. R. Kemper & Co., the surface quartz assaying 935 ounces in silver. The principal mineral associated with the quartz is a sulphuret of silver.

Joe Anderson & Co. have a shaft down forty feet upon the War Eagle mine, with no sign of a wall in the shaft. At a depth of fifty feet they propose exploring for walls. Their ore is galena and carbonate of good grade.

C. D. Brown is sinking a shaft upon the Mother Shipton mine. It is opening splendidly, the best bulk of his quartz averaging 365 ounces and free milling.

Messrs. Gardner & Co. have a quartz mill coming by the first boat from Bismarck, via Carroll, our nearest shipping point.

The citizens have petitioned for a postoffice and mail service for our Maiden town, which is fast budding into maturity. In the meantime we get our mail thrice per week from Fort Maginnis, five miles from here.

Ten saloons keep us from drying up, with two restaurants to refresh us, three stores with small stocks, barber shops, etc. The Maidenites anticipate a great rush in here in the spring from the east, and mining camps in the Black Hills and Colorado.

That the expectation of the miners in that district, regarding the stampede, will be realized, there is no question. The Maginnis gold fields are the latest discovered, and being unusually rich are bound to enjoy a big boom the coming summer.

Claim Jumping.

John Halloran, the water wagon man, is out of luck. Sometime ago he bought a tree culture claim from Arthur Linn, and not being posted in the law governing the holding of these "parts and parcels" of Uncle Samuel's domain against the "argus eyed" and alert jumper, lost the property. He has been making preparations during the past week to put the necessary improvements on the land, but he ascertained the situation of affairs yesterday, and now refuses to be comforted. Claims in this section are becoming desirable, and as the jumper is abroad in the land, it behooves claim owners to conform strictly to the law. It is safe to predict that those who neglect to go on to their claims within the next week or so will have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the festive jumper when they visit them for that purpose.

Seed Wheat.

Owing to the very large increase of acreage of wheat to be planted this season in this section—an acreage far in excess of the most inflated idea entertained last fall—it is becoming evident that the grangers shipped out too much of their seed wheat, and now the new comers will be compelled to import seed from Fargo. The Bismarck Board of Trade has arranged with the North Pacific for the transportation of seed wheat to this point at half the schedule tariff. This will be pleasing news to farmers.

The Building Association.

The principal feature of the Bismarck building association, recently organized in this city, is similar to all incorporations of this character. A person accepting its advantages can pay for a home in monthly installments, which is about equal to paying rent. No better plan has ever been invented to enable a poor man to come in possession of a domicile of his own, and no doubt the Bismarck association will prosper and wax rich.

More New Township Plats.

The United States land office received Saturday the following township plats, viz.: Townships 142, 143 and 144, range 81, which take in the Painted Woods district; townships 142, 143 and 144, range 82; township 143, range 83; township 143, 84; township 145, 84; township 146, range 85. These last named townships run up into Mercer county, west side of the Missouri river.

Another Scheme.

In view of the fact that considerable public interest is being manifested in the several schemes of public improvements now in process of incubation, such as the building of halls for the use of the Chamber of Commerce, the reading room, the mercantile library, the firemen's engine house, and so forth, a TRIBUNE reporter called on James A. Emmons and several other old timers last evening to get their views in the premises. Mr. Emmons was strongly in favor of substantial improvements, but was emphatically opposed to the contribution of a dollar towards the erection of a wooden structure for public uses. His idea, and it strikes the TRIBUNE as one entitled to due consideration, is for all factions to unite and put up a creditable brick market house in the park space on Main street. The building to be two stories in height, with various halls on the second floor for the use of the different organizations above mentioned, and one hall for general purposes. To such a scheme he is willing to contribute an even $100, but will oppose the erection of any more rookeries and fire-traps in the heart of the city. The TRIBUNE is constrained to coincide with Mr. Emmons, that wooden structures are good enough for new towns, but as Bismarck is entering the age of bricks they are a detriment instead of a benefit to us. The public improvements hereafter made should be of such a character as to demonstrate the intention of permanent habitation.

Wheat Already Sowed Here.

Some of our skeptical citizens were inclined to the opinion that the TRIBUNE was exaggerating the true state of affairs in the neighboring rural districts when it published the fact of our grangers preparing their ground, a week or so ago, for spring planting. This morning it has a more remarkable bit of information than that alluded to. It has ascertained the fact that John Pollock, Henry Maguire and Walter Breen have finished sowing wheat on their farms in this vicinity, and that Judge Van Etten will begin planting wheat on his ranch, east of Bismarck, soon. These grangers claim that the present pleasant weather is the golden opportunity for the work they have just completed. They argue that as the ground is now thoroughly dry the kernels will not stool, and consequently what frosts occur between this date and after the snow falls in March, will be of no detriment to the seed. There are always heavy snow falls here during the next month, and the seed that is now in the ground will receive the benefit of the moisture produced by the melting of the March snows, and will grow to a height sufficient to protect the ground from the hot rays of the sun, and thus acquire advantages over the drouth that may occur. While the TRIBUNE is free to admit that the experiment looks feasible, it will await the result before recommending the plan.

Canning Works at Mouse River.

The salmon catch of 1881 in the Columbia river was nearly three times greater than that of the year before, and increased in value $741,000 over the same period. If the increase over the previous year was nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, the valuation of the entire catch could not have been less than two or three millions. The gentlemen in Bismarck who are convassing the scheme for the location of a fishery and canning establishment on Mouse river, can find a good deal of food for thought in the above statement. If millions of dollars worth of fish can be killed, and canned, in the Columbia, there is no good reason why a few hundred thousand dollars worth cannot be taken from the Mouse river, a stream that at certain seasons of the year, is reported as absolutely gorged with muskallonge and pickerel, whose meat for canning purposes is equal to salmon. Those of our citizens who have visited the valley this winter assure the TRIBUNE that a couple of men with proper arrangements, could land a ton a day of these big fish, anywhere in the vicinity of Villard. Canning works around Villard would prove a big paying investment.

The Yankton Press' Meanness.

The pusillanimity of the Yankton Press and Dakotaian is amply illustrated in its recent course towards Bismarck. It cut the TRIBUNE from its exchange list and then began a most villainous system of abuse against this city. Knowing the dread existing in the minds of the public of small-pox, and the wide birth a town is given in which the disease exists, that paper maliciously commenced publishing the lie that small-pox is raging in Bismarck in an epidemic form. In one of its recent issues it said there were thirty-five cases here, when in fact there never was but two or three cases in the city and they occurred last fall. What kind of an opinion can the public, after learning this fact, entertain of a newspaper that will resort to such means to vent its innate meanness upon a community which has never harmed it. They surely can have no confidence in its statements.

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JNO. THOMPSON & Co., Standing Rock.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county, D. T. In the matter of the estate of J. B. Bailey, deceased. The petition of D. I. Bailey having been filed in this court on the 13th day of February, 1882, representing among other things, that J. B. Bailey, who last dwelt in the county of Burleigh, D. T., died intestate on the 12th day of April, 1881, leaving goods and property to be administered upon of the value of seven hundred dollars, and praying that said petitioner may be appointed administrator of said estate. It is ordered that said petition be heard by the Judge of this court on the 6th day of March, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the probate office in said county. And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for two successive weeks to said day hereof, in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE, a newspaper printed and published at Bismarck, in said county.

E. N. COBB,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
JOHN E. COPLAND,
Att'y for Petitioner. 36-38

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The Bismarck Tribune.

THE NORTH PACIFIC'S GRANT.

As the people living along the line of the North Pacific railroad are interested in anything effecting the welfare of that company, we have heretofore devoted considerable of our space in showing the intenable position assumed by Jay Gould's emisaries, the enemies of the North Pacific railroad, in their attempt to rob that road of its land grant, in the hope of crippling it to such an extent as to prevent its completion to its Pacific connections, thus leaving Gould's lines without competition. The matter of late has occupied the attention of the soundest thinkers and best legal minds of the country, and every opinion from this disinterested source has been favorable to the North Pacific enterprise. According to the charter granting to the company the lands in question, it was stipulated that the road should be completed by the 4th of July, 1879 It was not so completed, but during the time when the land could have been taken from the company, if at any time, nothing was done, but now when the company is again doing everything possible for the rapid completion of the work, it is absurd, in accordance with its contract with the United States, to talk of annulling its grant. The charter explicitly says that in case the company makes any breach of the conditions of of the grant, the congress of the United States, "may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure a speedy completion of the said road." It will be seen from this that the land can not be taken from the road, but it can be used by congress, in case the railroad company does not exercise its power to construct the road, for the completion of the work This is all.

George Gray in a letter to the New York Times of a recent date, takes these grounds. He says:

It is now a matter of no importance what was the time specified by congress in various amendments of the charter for the construction and completion of the North Pacific Railroad, for it is admitted that that time has now expired. But it is important to consider what are the consequences of failure to complete the road within the time.

It follows from what has already been said, namely, that the grant in præsenti (and to the same effect are the decisions of the supreme court), that the construction and completion of the road are conditions subsequent. And, notwithstanding a failure to perform the conditions within the time specified, the title to the lands remains unimpaired in the grantee until congress sees fit to enforce a forfeiture on that ground. (21 Wallace, United States Supreme Court Reports, page 61.) Until then the right, title or estate granted remains in the grantee as completely as it ever existed before breach of the condition, without any impairment of its original qualities or incidents.

But in the grant to the North Pacific Railroad company there is (not only no provision for a revision to the United States, but there is) a clear declaration by congress that the lands granted are absolutely appropriated to the completion of the road. Sections 9 and 20 of the charter, show an express intention of congress to make an irrevocable grant of the lands embraced within its limits for the purpose of the construction and completion of the road, and to pledge the good faith of the United States that the road shall be completed. It is a well established principle of the law that when the grantor manifests, in the grant, an intention not to enforce his right of entry upon condition broken, the lands do not revert. Nevertheless, congress did not leave itself without remedy, for if the grantee prove faithless or incompetent, "the United States, by its congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be necessary to insure a speedy completion of the road," but cannot divert the granted lands to any other purpose.

view of these facts, any deed that may be issued by the North Pacific railroad company to lands along its entire line, and particularly along that portion in operation, is valid, just as good as a patent issued by the United States to a settler on the public domain, who has faithfully observed all the requirements prescribed by the laws of the general government in the premises.

An analysis of the national debt statement for January again reveals a satisfactory condition of the government treasury. The reduction of national indebtedness during January amounted to $12,978,836.36, against an average monthly debt reduction since July 1 of $12,583,700. If this ratio is kept up during the remaining five months of the fiscal year the total annual reduction will have amounted to $149,000,000. In the past seven months there have been $88,000,000 of the public debt paid off. There are about $144,000,000 of available cash on hand, some $12,000,000 less than on Jan. 1, last. This is due to large sums having been paid on account of semi-annual interest charges and increased expenditures consequent upon the opening of congress. It is a notable fact that there are 4,400,000 more silver dollars in the treasury now than on Jan. 1, the total being $72,500,000. In gold coin and bullion there was a decrease during the past month of $13,000,000, while the increase in United States and national bank notes is $5,000,000. The receipts during January were $33,444 137, against $29,473,070 in January 1881. This represents an increase of nearly $4,000,000 from internal revenue, with a slight falling off in miscellaneous receipts. The ordinary expenditures, during the month were $12,800,000 against $13,500,000 in January last year.

IGNORANCE IN THE EAST.

The stupendous ignorance of eastern farmers regarding the character of the soil in Dakota, and other prairie regions, is amazing. The prairie country in the west, free from roots, or other obstructions in the soil, where the virgin sod can be turned from the mold-board like a roll of ribbon as long as fancy or the limits of ownership may choose to make it, is something of which many a wiseacre in agriculture, where stones, stumps, red roots, etc., abound, have little or no conception; and yet in localities of the latter description, patient labor overcame all these obstacles, and the rocky, sandy, stubborn soil has been mellowed and enriched by fertilizing until its yield has given an economic support to the tiller, and provided a steady accumulation for the savings bank. This being true, who shall estimate the proportionate increased profit of farming, with the same skill and care, upon the prairies of Dakota, where the soil is naturally more fertile?

A writer of the Rural New Yorker, during a recent visit to Massachusetts, commenced telling an old, wealthy farmer something about breaking. He eagerly inquired what the correspondent meant by the term. The natural surface, from Pennsylvania and New York, eastward, throughout the New England states, and to a large extent in Ohio, is of so brittle a cast that an ordinary plow is all-sufficient, and meets with no other resistance in stirring the soil than the stones found upon most of the open spaces, or the roots and stumps of the clearings; while upon the western prairies, he was obliged to explain, free from all these impediments, the immense, luxuriant and spontaneous growth of nutritious grasses produces such a mass of rootlets that they will hold a large surface of sod together, even when suspended in mid-air; and to break or plow this sod, it becomes necessary to cut it, not only at the width of the furrow you desire to turn, but underneath the sod at any desired thickness or depth it is designed to turn over. An ordinary stirring plow in prairie sod could not endure the strain of moving it, even if one could find a team of sufficient strength to do so, or get men enough on and around the plow to keep it in the ground. The plows that are constructed for this special work are called "breakers," or "breaking plows," and the process itself is termed "breaking."

A CHAIN OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

A special New York telegram to the Pioneer Press of the 8th says that Mr. Henry Villard of the North Pacific railroad is of the opinion that the wheat raisers of the far northwest are at the mercy of the merchants who buy their wheat at prices which the merchants themselves are able to dictate. He says he is anxious to make them more independent of the local traders, and he is also desirous of hastening the development of the wheat growing regions of Oregon, Washington Territory, and in fact of the entire belt of country through which the North Pacific passes. To this end he has engaged the services of Mr. George B. Mallory, who has left for San Francisco. Mr. Mallory is a capable engineer and builder, and has erected some of the largest grain elevators in the country. He will go over the entire route of railway with the view particularly of deciding what is best to be done to facilitate the handling and transportation of the wheat crops. He has taken with him two surveyors to assist in his work. The result of Mr. Mallory's trip will probably be the establishment at every station along the route of the road of a small elevator, into which the farmers of the surrounding district can dump their wheat, and from which the cars can be easily loaded. This is the system that prevails throughout Iowa and Nebraska and other western states,

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A lady writes from Parrons, Kansas, and wants to know if the chances are good for a school "marm" in this section. The Mandan Pioneer having reported that widows were in demand in that city, perhaps young school marms could be substituted, in which event the Tribune will gladly welcome the young lady from Kansas.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF DIVISION.

Col. Thompson, of Bismarck, was interviewed by a Washington Post reporter on the 7th inst., and the colonel, as is generally the case with him, leaked some fresh ideas on the subject of division. After speaking of the capabilities of the soil and the increased population during the past five years, which from a few railroad employes and village speculators along the line of the North Pacific has grown to be over 60,000, and the probable population of five years hence of 500,000, the production of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat within that time, the colonel indulged in a political view of the situation. "Experience demonstrates," said the colonel, "that the growth of population and production is greatly stimulated and expedited by the organization of new territories and the introduction of new states; and beyond all question good national policy demands the speedy settlement and cultivation of all public arable domain. This alone can make it valuable to the settler and to the government."

As a matter of abstract right amplified, remarks the reporter, independent of all political considerations, he is clearly in favor of division at once, and of the admission of the southern half as soon as practicable. As a democrat, in a political point of view, he desires the same result. He says: "The impetus to immigration created by the organization of a new territory would operate much more strongly on the democrats in such states as Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and all other republican states from which immigrants come, than on the republicans, because men in a political minority become restive and dissatisfied, and are ever ready to seek a new home which promises to better their pecuniary condition, and where the chances are better for obtaining political ascendency than where they have been subjected to opposition rule for years past. The operation of this principle—reversing the situation of parties—has been one of the leading factors in the production of the present immense republican majority in Iowa. The other great cause is found in the fact that republican members generally supported all measures desired by people in their primitive condition, such as aid for railroad construction, donations for public buildings, for universities, colleges, asylums and whatever else aided the people, as they believed, in their progress to their present enviable position, while these measures were generally opposed by democrats. Even now efforts are being made to cripple the construction of the North Pacific railroad, which are in direct opposition to the wishes of every citizen of North Dakota, where it is known and deeply felt that but for the construction of this road North Dakota would now remain a terra incognita.

"The people without exception want division above all things. They want next the completion of the road, and in all things of benefit to their locality and to themselves they earnestly ask that congress may extend them all the aid possible. Such a policy on the part of democratic members, combined with the soundness of their other time-honored principles, would soon result in democratic majorities in all new states and many of the old ones."

The word boom, in the sense in which it is applied in North Dakota, is but little understood in the east. We reckon, however, that the term will be appreciated by the representatives from the states and territories at Washington by the time the Dakota division and admission delegations get through with them. They have been, and are still giving Washington a genuine western boom, the like of which Washington never dreamed of. A boom with us signifies a spontaneous and general effort of the whole people to accomplish a definite purpose. When by their work a large immigration is attracted to any section, and everything becomes prosperous; money becomes loosened up; when public and private improvements are projected and in course of construction; when our hotels are crowded with strangers; when real estate is being transferred from old holders to newcomers; when the mercantile establishments are alive with customers, and the average citizen finds no time to kick at the local paper, then the boom is on—and this is what is meant by a boom in North Dakota.

The Jamestown Alert speaks of a Cedar Springs, Mich., man now as being in that city, selecting dirt wherein to plant a little of his surplus wealth. This may be true, but the Alert being such a "kidder," the Bismarck friends of the gentleman in question are somewhat skeptical as to his being so rash.

The Jamestown Alert, now a morning paper, is improving gradually, but if the services of a good pressman were secured it would add about twenty-five per cent. to the looks of the sheet.

ALONG THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The St. Paul Globe of the 9th says L. B. Hodges, who was sent by the North Pacific to look over the line for the purpose of seeing what could be done along the line about planting trees to form wind breaks, returned to St. Paul on that day. He went as far as Glendive, and examined the ground thoroughly. He says he found a gigantic empire up there that very few people in this part of the country know anything about. It is pretty much all prairie, with but very little timber indeed. What little there is is on the banks of the Missouri. The soil, he says, is different from that of the Red river, and is dryer and warmer. The season is longer from Bismarck out. In the Yellowstone the season is thirty days longer, and some claim that it is fifty days longer, and he says he would not be surprised if it was so. After the train leaves Bismarck it runs up through a number of valleys, the Hart, the Curlew, the Wild Knife and others. These are all very fertile, and will produce wonderful crops. Coal is abundant up there. Soon after leaving Bismarck it can be seen cropping out of the ground. This coal is a good article for all household purposes. He law plenty of places in the Bad Lands where a man can back his team up and with a pick and shovel fill up his wagon. There will never be any trouble up there for fuel, as there is no end to the coal. His idea about the wind breaks is to plant three rows of trees of the fast growing species several hundred feet from the track, and parallel to the cut, then go within one hundred feet of the track on the same side, and plant another row of trees. Having done this, he proposes to fill up the space between with a species of trees that will furnish good hard timber, suitable to make ties of. He is of the opinion that if this is done all along the line, that in ten or fifteen years from now, the whole line of the road will be well supplied with good timber suitable for fuel or ties.

A Washington paper speaks of the Dakota delegation being in that city, getting "thawed out." Washington is a nice city indeed to talk about the weather. It has only been five days since the snow was seven inches deep in the streets of the capitol, while at Bismarck the weather is as mild as June, and during the whole winter but one inch of snow has fallen.

River News.

Capt, Chas. Wolfolk has had a crib built around the bow of the Batchelor, as a protection from ice during the break-up.

Capt. Tom Mariner, who will master the Eclipse the coming boating season, writes R. R. Marsh from Sioux City, saying that he will be in Bismarck shortly. The old river men will soon begin to swell our population.

The river has risen about half a foot during the past couple of days, and the water was running over the ice above the bridge yesterday. Should the present warm weather continue for another week or two the ice in the river would be very likely to start.

Sioux City Journal, February 8: "The command of the steamer Eclipse, now at Bismarck, has been given to Capt. Tom Mariner. The Eclipse has had all kinds of luck heretofore, but with Capt. Mariner in command it is safe to predict that she will be steadily profitable to her owners, Leighton & Jordan. Her new master leaves this city in a week or two to superintend the thorough repair of the boat before taking her out for the season."

The St. Louis Republican of recent date says that "Capt. Dan. W. Marratta, general superintendent of the Coulson line steamers of the upper Missouri packet company, is spending his winter at Columbus, O., with his family, Capt. Ike Baker, general agent of the 'Powers line' of the upper Missouri river steamers, is spending his winter in this city with his parents. Ike eats well, 'sleeps well' and smiles with his mouth wide open." Ike filled the position referred to last season, but Col. J. C. O'Connor, a very pleasant and competent gentleman will officiate in that capacity during the present year.

A New Canning Enterprise.

Some of the boys now in Bismarck waiting for the river to break up, were discussing the feasibility of canning a lot of John Warn's what-is-it, and selling it for jelly. There is no sand in it, and it is ordorless and tasteless. They thought that a little extract put up in each can would complete the deception. Peach, currant, strawberry, or any kind of jelly could be made, by the application of different extracts, from the same bed, Perhaps there is something big in the idea.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil says: "Another good appointment was made Saturday last by President Arthur, when he sent in the name of Maj. P. H. Conger, of Waterloo, Iowa, to be superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. The Chicago Tribune will probably assert that the major wears a Grant medal, but the Blaine men will recognize him, all the same, as one of their most active leaders."

Miles City Items.

Miles City, Feb. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—Several rival claim suits are now pending in the United States land office here for lands on the Yellowstone and Tongue rivers. A sure indication that these lands are becoming valuable.

What is the reason that Sunday's mail is held over en route so that it reaches Miles City on Tuesday instead of Monday. It seems that, on a long railroad line such as the North Pacific, the United States mail should be carried to its destination even if it requires a little Sunday work to do it. Especially so since trains run through and passengers arrive the following day.

The Miles City people thought that when C. W. Savage annuled the Nininger & Co. assignment and took possession, as he claimed, "in the interest of the St. Paul creditors the Miles City creditors in fact of all interested persons," that we had a solution of the perplexing question. But for two days doors are closed and the average citizen must go it blind for a period.

A town hall for Miles City is now being discussed. Why have a town hall, prey will it make a larger fire the next time. We might safely say, were it built in the business portion of the town, where, of course, it shoud be built, and we have another fire with the least bit of wind, 'twere built for fuel for the flames.

What say you, will you help buy a fire engine and make your own property safe. Increase the $4,000 already raised by another $1,000, and buy one or two side of a fire engine, at least come down with the dust.

RAILROAD RACKET.

The bridge over the Tongue river is almost done, trains have been crossing some days, however.

By the way that platform across the side track to the depot and connecting with the one around the express office, is convenient to say the least of it.

The railroad company are graveling side track and the approach to the engine house.

The section house is being built at Miles City after all the frame is up and nearly enclosed.

The end of track is about five miles this side of the Rosebud, some thirty miles west of Miles City up with the graders. Commissions are expected soon to view the new road reaching to Rosebud.

Col. Thompson in Washington.

The Washington Post says one of the most notable men in the delegation from Dakota, now in Washington, is Col. Wm. Thompson, of Bismarck, who has been a pioneer in the west from his youth up. Removing to Iowa at an early age he first became prominent in public life as a congressman from that state soon after its admission, serving from 1847 to 1850. He was a lawyer by profession and for a time editor and publisher of the Burlington Gazette. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the army as captain of the First Iowa cavalry, and at its close was in command of a cavalry brigade, being repeatedly promoted for gallantry and merit. He then entered the regular army as a captain in the Seventh cavalry, was afterwards promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy and saw a great deal of hard service in the west, being for a large part of the time with Custer's command. In 1875, being then of the proper age, he was retired at his own request, and began civil life anew by entering a homestead in Dakota, which has since become valuable. He was in fact the first farmer in North Dakota, and now at an age when most men begin to think of final retirement is as hale and vigorous as any of his fellow citizens, and looking as confidently forward to the continued growth, prosperity and ultimate statehood of the new territory which the present congress is asked to organize.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, Dr. W. A. Bentley, in Bismarck, Feb. 11, 1882, by the Rev. J. G. Miller, Mr. Edward L. Faunce, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., and Miss Hattie Fidele Bentley.

The party which gathered to witness the interesting ceremony was not large, as only a limited number of invitations were issued; the wedding presents, however, were numerous and costly. The Tribune was remembered in the shape of a beautiful supply of delicious wedding cake, and in a spirit of reciprocity it wishes the hopeful young couple a world of happiness.

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PRODUCING BULLION.

Bismarck, the Gate-way to the Lower Montana Camps-Rejoices Therat.

Providence prolonged the death of Col. Geo. Clendenin, particulars of whose death were published in Saturday morning's TRIBUNE, just long enough for him to demonstrate the merits of the Barker silver district. The Barker district, which is one of Bismarck's tributary mining camps, received its final certificate, says the Benton Record of the 1st inst., as a legitimate field for the investment of capital and the permanent establishment of mining towns. After so many assays of ores and developments of its leads, for the last year or more, no one in the district itself, or in the vicinity of Barker could for a moment doubt the certainty of its future.

Ten or a dozen days ago, after many trying difficulties, the Clendenin smelter began turning out bullion, and now there is a tangible substance in the shape of masses of crude silver that can be offered as evidence of the genuine worth of Barker as a bullion producing district, and the day when Bismarck will be the Denver of Barker and the Fort Maginnis mining regions is not far distant.

It was only a little over two years ago, in the fall of 1879, that the first leads of Barker, the "Barker" and "Grey Eagle," were located by Messrs. Barker and Hughes—the former, familiarly known as old "Buck;" being the original discoverer; and the fact that the Barker district has three promising towns, Hughes City, Meagher City and Gold Run, with well defined leads traversing its mountains in all directions, and a smelter in successful operation, is something to marvel at.

Bismarck has ample and solid reasons to rejoice over the success of the pioneer smelter of the Barker district, for it means emigration from the east through Bismarck. It means immense and profitable business for the steamers lying at her levee. It means the influx and creation of capital in that section—much of which will find its way into her coffers. It means an increase of trade and industries of all kinds. It means, to use the only expressively pat term, a boom for Bismarck. The TRIBUNE is inclined to believe that our people do not fully appreciate the importance of the Maginnis and Barker mineral fields. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that it has never occurred to them that Bismarck is the gateway to these precious metal centres of eastern Montana; that through Bismarck everything going to and returning from there must pass. The inevitable stampede will come this way. When these facts are fully appreciated, perhaps they will share in the TRIBUNE'S enthusiasm over the success of these camps, which are destined to become the greatest wealth producing districts in Montana.

The Record says that the smelter is at present running at about one-third of its capacity only; yet it is turning out one hundred and fifty pigs or seven and a half tons of bullion per day. The difficulty in obtaining charcoal is what is hampering the smelter's present operations. The enormous quantity of one thousand bushels is required for a day's run; and recent deep snow falls in the mines make it impossible to haul so large amount. This difficulty will be overcome in a few days and we may expect the smelter to run its twenty-five tons a day instead of the seven and a half it is now turning out. But if the amount were only one ton it would as clearly demonstrate the fact that the smelter, despite the croakings of the doubting Thomases, is the right kind for Barker, and as such will make mining matters boom in the camp. The day that the first bullion came from the smelter marks an era of increased prosperity for the Barker district.

River Items.

The river at Sioux City is free of ice in large elongated streaks. The ice still covers the water at this point, but as the weather has been of such a character during the past couple of weeks as not to make ice, the ice in this latitude must be getting thin in the current. Owing to the large quantity of sand running in the river, the ice is being constantly worn away from underneath, and becomes weak rapidly during warm weather.

The work of repairing the boats at Sioux City is progressing.

From the Sioux City Journal of the 6th the following is obtained: "The contracts for the river transportation of government freight have not yet been advertised. Heretofore the contracts have been for the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers separately. The letting of this season, it is stated, will divide each river into several sections, and separate contracts will be let on each section. The first section of the Missouri is likely to extend from Sioux City to Pierre, the second rom Pierre to Bismarck, and the third from Bismarck to Benton. The Yellowstone is likewise to be divided into two sections, one above and the other below Glendive."

A Trio of Travelers.

The St. Paul Pioneer of the 8th inst.. under the above head has the following regarding the young millionaire's son, who arrived in Bismarck last Saturday evening with a brace of thoroughbred bull purps, which, owing to the trouble they caused, and the notoriety they gave him, donated them to a couple of our citizens:

"On Thursday a young man named David Staples of Stillwater, arrived in Minneapolis with a span of horses, $900 in money and two bull dogs, all alleged to be en route to some point in Missouri. On the day following his father arrived, recovered $700 and the team, and the son was allowed to proceed with $200 and the bull dogs. Yesterday Mrs. David Staples visited the city in search of her husband, but he had left the city, having stopped at the St. James during his brief but inglorious sojourn, and registered under the name of Johnson. The Bismarck TRIBUNE of Sunday mentions the arrival of Mr. Staples and the dogs, bound for some unknown point in the far west.

The Pioneer is mistaken about the amount of cash the young fellow had. He deposited $600 at the Merchants hotel in this city upon his arrival, and retained at least that amount, judging by the size of the roll, as pocket change while doing the town.

Bismarck's Building Association.

A building association has been organized in Bismarck. An organization of this character is of incalculable importance to any town, and especially a new one. Through the aid of such an institution many a new dwelling will be added to Bismarck's substantial improvements. The plans of this association are less complicated than such corporations generally are. The association has a board of five directors, composed of the following named gentlemen: C. S. Weaver, P. H. Campbell, J. F. Call, John Hackett and L. D. Stewart. C. S. Weaver is the chairman of the board, or president of the association, and L. D. Stewart secretary.

The charter declares the purpose of the incorporation to be the furnishing of material for and the erection of buildings.

The term for which the corporation shall exist is twenty years.

Article six of the incorporation explains the financial plan of the association, as follows:

ARTICLE 6.—The capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars and shall be divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, ten thousand dollars of which capital stock divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each shall be called and known as preferred stock, and the other ten thousand dollars of the capital stock divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, shall be called and known as the common stock. The preferred stock may be retired at the end of five years at the option of the holders of the common stock.

The by-laws provide for an annual meeting of the stockholders on the first Tuesday in March. Any stockholder may vote by proxy. The election of directors shall take place at the annual meeting.

That this association will prove one of the successful enterprises of Bismarck there is not a shadow of a doubt.

This Season's River Transportation.

A gentleman who takes a goodly degree of interest in the upper Missouri river transportation, assures the TRIBUNE that all the indications point to a greatly increased business on that stream during the coming boating season. He argues that the population of those sections of Montana tributary to the distributing points on the river, have been materially augmented since the close of navigation last year. This, of course, will have the effect of increasing the shipping traffic by boats. The Barker and Fort Maginnis mining districts are drawing a large population from other portions of that territory, and these camps, which cut no figure in freight shipments heretofore will be important factors in this particular hereafter, as the prospects are of a very considerable emigration there from all sections of the country, and particularly from the east. This influx by way of Bismarck and the Missouri river, upon the opening of spring, promises to exceed the expectations of very many of our citizens, and as this particular emigration will require steamboat tonnage not reckoned on in the estimate of river transportation, the chances are decidedly in favor of a lively time for the steamers plying between Bismarck and Fort Benton. That the freight demanded for these new mineral camps, and the passenger travel from the east will all go by way of the Big Muddy there is no question. It is the shortest, most convenient, and cheapest route, and owing to the shortness of the wagon transportation from the river terminus to Maginnis and Barker, it is the only practical one. The distance from the river landing to Maginnis is only about thirty miles, and about seventy to Barker, while from the Yellowstone it is from 250 to 350 miles.

Poking Fun at Our Climate.

The eastern papers, jealous of the superior climate of Dakota, are trying to detract attention from their raw, damp and generally horrible atmosphere, by making facetious reference to the dry, warm and invigorating climate in the Bismarck region. The Philadelphia Enquirer of a recent date has this, which is not bad, coming from such a source: "If the old saying be true, the Dakota hog must have been a veritable Mark Tapley of an animal to have rejoiced at the prospects on Thursday. The weather report from that interesting region almost takes the sarcasm out of the well worn joke about the "bannana belt." The air was balmy, the farmers were plowing, the thermometer stood at 71, and jocund spring stood tiptoe on the horizon. The home of the blizzard was the scene of etherial mildness quite astonishing to eastern people, who are accustomed to think of Dakota as a land of unlimited possibilities in the way of wintry gales and cold weather generally. A sagacious Pennsylvanian ground hog awakening under such circumstances would have gone back for a two months' nap at least; but, perhaps the Dakota variety has learned better things of the weather in that vicinity.

Wanted—to purchase tree claim. Apply at furniture store near postoffice, J. R. SIMONS.
33-44

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Every Style & Price.

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Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

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DR. S. SILSBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY
Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box, *prepaid*, by mail. Samples sent *free* to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS
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Star of New York -	608,803 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine	558,483 00
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HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

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Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. Phey ate strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health. Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings,
MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere at $1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's, Cleveland, O.

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w19-19

FREE!

Dadies, send us the names of twenty-five of your lady acquaintainces, and we will send you in return a set of beautiful chromo-lithographed cafds, entitled

WORDS OF CHEER.

Each card has inscribed on it a short text from the sacred scriptures, with a specially appropriate decoration, For rewards to Sunday school scholars they are unsurpassed.

We shall forward to each of the ladies whose names you send us a copy of our latest publication, entitled

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You will do your friends a service and earn a handsome premium at the same time.

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Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any given point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.





Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. *Michigan* grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the *Territories* than those grown farther South. We make a specialty of supplying Market Gardners. Address,
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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YOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility. Lost Hopes. Indiscretions in Youth positively cured. Rubber goods 2 for $1 or $4 per doz. Send stamp for circular.
Dr. JAMES,
20v1 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., February 1, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas A. Foster aganst Richard Graham for abandoning his homestead entry No. 222, dated November 15, 1880, upon the north-east quarter, of section 12, township 138 north, range 79 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
w35-40 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in district court, county of Burleigh, ss., in Third judicial district court. David Stewart, plaintiff, vs. J. W. Montague, defendant. Summons. The territory of Dakota sends greeting to J. W. Montague, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 1st day of February, 1882, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of the summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated at Bismarck this 24th day of January, 1882. DAVID STEWART, Plaintiff, Bismarck, D. T.
35-41

41st
Popular Monthly Drawidg of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on
Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st endered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal,

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

FEBRUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes	50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes	20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's	$1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices	10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes	500 ea	10,000			
9 Prizes	$300 ea,	Approximation Prizes,		$2,700
9 Prizes	200 ea.	"	"	1,800
8 Prizes	100 ea,	"	"	900
1,960 Prizes,				$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets. $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated, Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.
D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.
Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.
By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of
ALEX C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.
By Deputy Marshal Ayott.

December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.
By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by
A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.
By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until April 3d, at 10 a. m., 1882, by order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By
A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 46-43

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., February 6, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office, at 10 o'clock a. m., March, 1882, viz:

JOHN C. SWETT,

d. s., no. 248, filed July 5, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for the s. ½ of s. e. ¼; s. ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 10, tp. 138, n. range 79 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz: Lamson O. Stevens, Albert W. Hall, Frank A. Little and Eugene Neal, all of Burleigh county, D.T. Postoffice address, Bismarck. JOHN A. REA,
Register.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired, from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to DR. M. E. BELL,
161 N. Calvert street, Baltimore Md.
33-36w

S. Sunderland,

Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.



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Heads or whote Carcasses mounted in the most scientific manner.

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We send our Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," on application FREE.

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as PRACTICAL MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial Gardening), but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of seventy men throughout the year.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

The Jamestown Alert is happy, because it is a yearling.

This weather will repair the ice bridge over the old Muddy.

The Merchants Hotel bar room is being fixed up in aesthetic style.

The weather took a cold yesterday and last evening its pulse was down to 3 degrees below zero.

Daniel Manning's final homestead has been canceled by the general land office at Washington.

Recent decisions of the secretary of the interior is a warning to claim holders to look well to their residence.

At their meeting Tuesday afternoon the Burleigh County Agricultural society adopted a constitution and by laws.

The Billy Marble dramatic company send word that they are headed this way. They will probably get here in about a couple of weeks.

It is rumored about town that the North Pacific will soon run through trains from St. Paul to Miles City. Two daily to Bismarck and one from here to Miles.

A Chicago dentist, a first-class workman, is getting ready to come to Bismarck to locate. A gentleman who arrived from that city last evening, had a talk with him. He expressed an anxiety to get settled here.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal says that Dakota will be divided and admitted, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the eastern press. This indicates how solidly the seat of political power is transferred to the northwest."

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will hold its regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Mrs. C. S. Weaver's. All members are called upon to attend, and new members would be heartily welcomed.

A new vein of coal has been struck in the Bly mine, some distance beneath the others. It is said to be at least a third better than any yet found, according to the analysis. The new bed was discovered by running an augur down and the quality of the fuel determined by the test referred to.

This is the way the Mayville, D. T., Eagle puts it: "Bismarck farmers have commenced harrowing their ground for spring crops. That's the way the Dakotaians do business. No fooling around until the year is half gone before they commence their spring work, as they do three or four hundred miles south of this locality.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church Guild have been for sometime preparing a number of useful and fancy articles to be sold for the benefit of the church. The sale will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the rooms on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, which have been kindly tendered by Messers. Malloy. In connection with this sale will be given a supper, beginning at 5 o'clock, and later in the evening an entertainment by the young people, consisting of "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks," tableaux, and a play selected for the occasson. Particulars will be given in due time

Capt. Marsh's New Boat

Capt. Grant Marsh is now in New Orleans where he has bought a steamer for the upper Missouri and Yellowstone. His son John has just left Sioux City for New Orleans to assist his father in bringing the new purchase to Bismarck. This craft, the TRIBUNE takes it, will be the champion of the upper rivers. She has got to be or her owner will sink her. He wouldn't run and own a boat that was second in speed to those in competition with her.

Death From Vaccination.

The Deadwood Pioneer of the 8th inst. says: "A fatal and peculiar case occurred at Fort Meade last Sunday. Some few weeks ago the officers and men were vaccinated, the virus being furnished by the government, and of course, the best and purest that could be obtained. The usual effect was produced upon those vaccinated, with the exception of one soldier. After being vaccinated he was taken sick with every symptom of blood poisoning, and despite all the efforts of medical skill, died last Sunday morning.

The Spring Break-up.

Every day the probabilities of an easy, uneventful break-up of the ice in the Missouri river become more numerous. The continued bright sunshine and warm winds are softening it, and the perpetual wearing away of the under side by the sand in the current will soon reduce its strength to such a degree that when the final break-up occurs, it will be mighty small in comparison to the last spring racket. It is even the opinion of some who watch the workings of the old Muddy that the chances are the ice will wear away and run out before the spring freshets come down.

The New Railroad Company.

Everyone seems to think favorably of the Mouse River and Manitoba railroad project organized in Bismarck Monday evening. The only point upon which any misgivings are expressed, is the necessary influence in interesting capital in the scheme, or placing the stock. The feasibility of the enterprise is admitted on every hand. That it would soon be a big paying road there is a remarkable unanimity of opinion. It would open one of the richest sections of country in the west. The natural resources of which can scarcely be as yet ascertained, though much of the sources of virgin wealth in the Mouse river valley are pretty well known. The officers of the new road are men of stirring qualities. and are determined to push the undertaking to a successful issue.

The Cost of Growing Stock Here.

Don Stevenson, the prince of the stock rangers in Emmons county, reports $4 a head as the cost of raising cattle, and turning them out for market at the age of four years, in that section. This leaves an encouraging margin. Capitalists contemplating engaging in the stock growing business on our western plains will do well to investigate Mr. Stevenson's statement before locating in some barren and inhospitable region beyond all the comforts of civilization. The TRIBUNE has no misgivings as to the result if they will come here and give our climate and the grazing grounds hereabouts an intelligent investigation. Not come as some do, with their minds already made up to settle elsewhere. It is difficult to make a man in this frame of mind see the advantages of any section over the one in which he has already concluded to locate. No matter how greatly superior it may be.

A Visit From a Granger.

The TRIBUNE enjoyed a pleasant call Tuesday afternoon from A. C. Hinckley, of the granger firm of Gould & Hinckley, whose farm adjoins the Clarke bonanza on the east. Mr. Hinckley, who is from Lewiston, Me.,—an intelligent, enterprising down easterner, though not a year in this country, is one of the most enthusiastic friends of this region. He assured the TRIBUNE that he had been all over the west, but found no section that suited him as well as this, and that he intended to reccommend all his good friends to emigrate out here and reap the benefits in store for any one who will locate here, and assist in the development of the country. Himself and partner are now industriously engaged in making very substantial improvements on their place. among which are a stable 30x50 feet, a dwelling house 16x20, with an ell. Two wells are also being sunk. They have located there to stay, and intend soon to be in shape to entertain their friends in down east style. During Mr. Hinckley's visit to Bismarck yesterday, he purchased a large quantity of supplies from our merchants, and subscribed and paid one year in advance for the TRIBUNE. Messrs. Gould & Hinckley will plant a large increased acreage this season, and have set aside a thirteen acre patch for garden sass. A country with a farming population of Mr. Hinckley's stamp, is safe.

River News and Politics.

In a business letter to the TRIBUNE, Capt. D. W. Marratta, under date of the 11th inst., writes from St. Paul: * * * * * Just arrived here from the east. Have been busy contracting for business for 1882, and must say prospects are very flattering for a good business. We will be on hand early, and will have our boats all in good shape. We are putting new machinery in the Big Horn and Rose Bud and giving them a complete overhauling. The Dakota and Josephine, now at Bismarck, will be put in first-class condition. We will have in our line the Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Josephine, Big Horn and Rose Bud, and I can assure you that the grass will not grow around the tops of freight cars at the Bismarck landing next summer, as the reputation of the "Old Reliable" in the future, as in the past, will have to fight for the Bismarck route.

My family is now in Chicago. I will return there Monday, and will be out to see you March 1. * * * * Forgot to tell you. I've just been at Washington, and Dakota will not be divided. Don't forget it.

In yesterday morning's issue of the TRIBUNE mention was made of the fact that Captain Grant Marsh had purchased a new boat for the upper rivers. The following item, taken from the river column of the St. Louis Democrat confirms that report: "Captain Grant Marsh, of Sioux City, has bought the W. J. Behan from the Red River Line, for the upper Missouri river trade. The Captain will remove the texas and part of the cabin, and have her ready to start in a couple of weeks, The Behan is in good order, is a large carrier, and will make a No. 1 low water boat." It will be observed from this item that Captain Marsh is trimming his new craft down to a speed basis.

The Coulson boats now at Yankton are receiving a general overhauling, and will take the water in the spring in shipshape.

An Indian's Business Letter.

The following letter, which is printed verbatim et literatim, was written by Wolf Chief, a full blood Gros Ventre Indian. who owns a wood yard near Berthold. The purpose of his correspondence. it will be observed upon a studious perusal, is to induce Col. C. A. Lounsberry, of the TRIBUNE, to intercede in his behalf with President Arthur, with a view to compel steamboat men to pay him $5 per cord for his ash wood. Last summer the steamboats would pay him only $.450. It will be seen that Wolf Chief, who writes a very plain hand, has a pretty good knowledge of our language but an inferior aptitude for the construction of sentences. It will also be noticed that Wolf knows the use of punctuation, and that he possesses a lamentable genius for putting the points where they will do the most good. He is to be congratulated, however, on his self reliance in salting and peppering his composition to suit himself:

FORT BERTHOLD, Feb. 1.—Col. C. A. Lounsberry. What will you tell me. Friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry, all you tell the Great Father. I want 5.00s a cord for my ash wood. Cotton wood. next spring steamboat He come. I think. ash. $5.00 a cord. and cotton wood. $2.00 a cord. I wish and I tell the Great Father. he know. friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry. what I will tell all you Examine. Gros Ventre Indian. I am all to be white man. Berthold. I think I will keep and I love. the river point all good. Wood hays many. I love and I tell the Great Father. He know. President Arthur. friend Col. C A Lounsberry. Do you all tell. I think I will tell you. Will all tell. I want 5.00 a cord for My ash Wood. other. Cotton Wood! $.2.00 a cord for. I wish. steam boat come. I Will sell. I tell you all you tell and I want to hear from you soon I am Gros Ventre. White man way, I like. and I write this Paper on I Write. few I can. and good I think. I am very glad. I Wish What and. I tell you all Write Well. I hear. Indian his Own. Cotton $2.00 a cord for. ash $5.00 a cord for. good all tell you. Friend Your name is

WOLF CHIEF.

River Personals.

Capt. Tom Mariner met a good many of the old upper Missouri river sailors during his recent return trip to Bismarck from the east, and all with whom he conversed were homesick to get back on to the raging Big Muddy. They are tired of picnicing in eastern villages and sigh to return.

He left Commodore Andy Johnson, the silent marine, at Sioux City. Andy arrived there the day Tom left for this city. and his appearance here may be looked for any day, as his nose was pointed up the current.

Capt. Dave Campbell is also at Sioux City. He wintered there and gives evidence of having been well handled during his sojourn in that port.

Capt. Jim Dowd was among the distinguished marines at Sioux City during Capt. Mariner's visit there. Jim will furnish the muscle power for the Pierre ferry during the coming boating season, besides acting in the capacity of pilot for Evan's bull trains through the gumbo shoals on the Pierre flats.

Capt. Andy Haley, of the steamer Niobrara. may be expected by any evening train from the east nowadays.

Capt. John Belk, who has been hibernating at Yankton since the close of navigation last fall, expects to tread the deck of one of the Aiken steamers the coming summer.

Capt. Johnny Barr, the asthetic and versitile young marine, who is at home in any position on a steamboat: in the office, at the wheel, on the deck, at the table or as general superintendent, is taking in the Mardi Grass at New Orleans, and will start Bismarckwards in time to get the situation of river affairs here before the break-up.

Capt. Bill Massie is working this way. At present he is living on the fat of the land at Sioux City, and is not kicking.

Capt. Billy Simms is also killing time at that isolated, deserted port of Yankton. He expects to master a craft in the Aiken line.

Capt. John G. W. Coonce, one of the nervy and ancient pilots of the old Muddy, will probably ride a Coulson packet during the boating season of 1882.

Many of the old Missouri river pioneers who have been tempting fortune on other waters, will return to their first love this year and stay with the Big Muddy until the tides in their lives land them on the shores beyond the borne from whence no voyager ever returned.

A Great Spread.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Arthur gave his first state dinner to-night in the executive mansion to thirty-seven guests, heads and acting heads of the several foreign nations at Washington. It was the first white house dinner given by the administration, and the first dinner given to the diplomatic corps. The extensive mansion was thrown open and lighted throughout. The vast room where the president received his guests and the remaining lower rooms of the mansion, were beautifully decorated with flowers. A floral ship sent from Boston to President Garfield for his inauguration, freshly outrigged and loaded with flowers, had a place of honor among the decorations.

Sympathy for Soteldo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Friends and professional associates of the late A. M. Soteldo resolved that "in our relations with A. M. Soteldo, Jr., as a jouralist, we remember him as courteous, pains-taking and a worthy gentleman. We bear cordial testimony to his talent, fidelity and honorable purposes, and to his brave and generous character; and we tender to his afflicted family and to all his friends assurances of our sincere sympathy."

A Texas Postmaster.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—The News' Dallas special says J. M. Dixon, postmaster at Ennis, was arrested at that place to-day for the embezzlement of $800 of government money.

A Whole Town Burned.

ATCHISON, Kan. Feb. 16.—A special to the Champion from Robinson, says that a fire broke out this morning about 5:30 a. m., and destroyed twelve business houses, two hotels, the postoffice, Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall and two dwelling houses. Only one store is left standing in the town. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $25,000.

Too Much Water.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—A special from Helena, Ark., says a heavy gale is prevailing there this morning. The wind is blowing from the sout hat the rate of forty miles an hour. During the prevalence of the wind, the waves on the river were three to four feet high, and poured over the levee in front of the Commercial row at a fearful rate. The greatest damage occurred at the corner of Main and York streets, and it was with difficulty the flow over the levee at that point could be prevented. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the city fire bells were vigorously rung, and the merchants and others closed their places of business and hastened to the scene of the threatened danger. The wind soon died away, and by 2 p. m, the surface of the river was calm in the vicinity. At the Iron Mountain and Helena railroad depot an immense force of hands are engaged in strengthening the levee, which is considered in a very weak condition. The railroad track is considerably undermined for a distance of several hundred yards, and grave doubts are entertained as to the levee at the upper end. Williamson place, two miles below this point, broke about 2 o'clock in two places, the breaks aggregate about three hundred yards in length. The water is journeying through at a rapid rate. It is thought that it can be kept out of Helena by closing the culvert in the embankment of the Midland railroad, which is now being done under the direcion of the city authorities. Several houses on the outside of the levee below the elevator floated off to-day. The levee above the city is weak, but hopes are entertained that the water can be kept back in that direction.

Protecting Her Virtues.

CLEVELAND Feb. 15.—Last night Miss Maggie Moore took the Lake Shore road at Dunkirk to go to Davenport, Iowa, where her brother live About 2:30 this morning, when near Ripley Ohio, she jumped from the train running thirty miles an hour, and strange to say, she was not injured, but was able to walk to Ripley, where she waited for and took the next train, arriving here this afternoon. She was taken to the hospital, and her brother telegrapned for. The woman explains her desperate leap by saying that she feared two men on the train were about to assault her virtues. She appears to be suffering from some mental disturbance, but seems to have received no serious physical injury.

Made Him "Fess Up."

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 14.—A colored man named Smeal, living on Thomas Dillard's plantation, Guernsey county, who was suspected of stealing a horse, had his cabin broken into, and whipped until he confessed to the stealing, and told the mob where the horse was tied in the woods. The mob then hanged the negro to a black jack limb near the Jefferson and Lawrenceville road. There the body was found hanging to-day.

Gen. Carr Released from Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The president has refused to entertain the charge specified by Gen. Wilcox against Gen. Carr, who has accordingly been released from arrest. While the president declined to order the court martial, it is understood he nevertheless disapproved of certain utterances of Gen. Carr as insubordinate. No further action will be taken in the case.

Break in a Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—A Vicksburg special says: Capt. Lennox, of the steamer City of Providence, reports a break in the levee at Traitor's Landing, opposite Helena, Ark. The levee there is run around, and the damage is not known.

To Swing.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 11.—Bill Ludlow and Al Weissinger (colored) were sentenced to be hanged March 31 for the murder, on the 19th of December last, of J. B. Weissinger. Porter Ivey, a mere youth, implicated in the crime, was sentenced to life imprisonment

Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The house committee on civil service reform opposes the proposed reduction of salaries of the president, cabinet officers, etc.

A Sea Disaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The bark Scotland had two men washed overboard on her voyage from Liverpool. Another seaman died of apoplexy.

WATER, a flowing strerm. has at last been struct in the artesian well at Sioux City. The undertaking has for some time past promised to produce a dry hole, but now that fear is dissipated. and a spouting well is reckoned on as a sure thing.

MILES CITY Journal 11: "The denouement in the Savage affair came like a thunderbolt upon the town. It sounds like the score of a game at base ball: Harding in, Savage out, Savage in, Harding out, Savage out, Irvine in. Where's Berg?

WORK on the Utah and Northern railroad. according to the Helena Independent, is progressing satisfactorily. There are three parties of graders, each numbering about 150 men, now engaged on the branch from Dillon to Helena. From which we infer that Helena is to have railroad connection after all that has been said to the contrary.

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27-28.

Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville Mass is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends thinking that my case was incurable. but I got a bottle to satisfy them. when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years I write this hoping you will publish it. so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 41y1eow

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